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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, rainy in the morning. TEMPERATURE: 22-14 (72-57). SUNDAY: clear. LONDON: Saturday, cloudy and rainy. TEMPERATURE: 16-12 (61-54). SUNDAY: cool and overcast. CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Saturday, cloudy. TEMPERATURE: 22-14 (72-57). NEW YORK: Saturday, sunny. TEMPERATURE: 71-22 (88-74).



Socialist Sandro Pertini had no definite answer for Romans curious about chances of his presidential candidacy.

As Presidential Candidate

Italy's Christian Democrats Back Socialist

By Henry Tanner

ROME, July 7 (NYT) — Italy's ruling Christian Democrats, in a last-minute concession to save their working alliance with the left, today accepted Sandro Pertini, a Socialist, as a candidate for the presidency.

The decision was a major reversal for the party, which had vetoed Mr. Pertini consistently for the last nine days.

Mr. Pertini, 82, a resistance hero, already has the support of the two largest parties as well as the smaller groups of the left he could win the presidency with a very large majority in the electoral assembly tomorrow.

Three other major parties — Liberals, Republicans and Social Democrats — rallied to Mr. Pertini within an hour after the Christian Democrats announced their stand.

But there is dissatisfaction with the party's policy among some of the Christian Democratic members of the assembly and there might be defections.

No Consensus Candidate

The Christian Democratic leadership made its decision in favor of Mr. Pertini after the country's five major political parties at a meeting last night announced that they were unable to agree on a consensus candidate and that the election would have to be fought on the floor of the assembly.

The five parties — the Commu-

nists, Socialists, Social Democrats, Republicans and Liberals, in addition to the Christian Democrats — are pledged to support the Christian Democratic government of Premier Giulio Andreotti.

Security Measures Foil Moro-Style Kidnapping

ROME, July 7 (UPI) — Police today bunted a gang of would-be kidnapers who tried last night to copy the March abduction of former Premier Aldo Moro. The target this time, mattress manufacturer Vittorio Pofferi, was saved by his foresight.

Unlike the late Mr. Moro, whose terrorist kidnappers killed his five police guards, Mr. Pofferi, 31, was in a bulletproof car with an armed escort vehicle behind him.

A gang used two cars last night to block a road on the edge of Rome along which Mr. Pofferi is driven daily from his mattress firm's headquarters. Men disguised as workmen leaped from ditches on each side of the road and fired at the driver's head.

Five shots started the bulletproof glass without piercing it. Seven or eight men crowded around the car, wrenching at the doors, which had been electrically locked from inside. One of them swung a sledgehammer at the passenger seat window and managed to smash a hole after several blows.

Two Sirens Howling

The driver set off a siren, gunned the car through the blocking vehicles in front and turned into a side road. The armored car following Mr. Pofferi set off another siren as the attackers turned to it.

With two sirens howling, and unable to get into either vehicle, the

cornerstone of political stability in Italy. It had already been severely weakened in local elections and other recent events.

Mr. Pertini was one of the founders of the Italian Socialist Party after World War I. He was imprisoned under fascism, spent part of his life in exile abroad and made a living as a mason and in menial jobs. He became a member of Parliament with the constituent assembly after World War II and from 1968 to 1976 was president of the Chamber of Deputies. He is a one-time editor of the Socialist Party newspaper Avanti.

Christian Democratic Veto

When his candidacy was entered formally by the Socialists last Sunday, the Christian Democrats vetoed him not because they objected to his person or his policies but because, they said, the Socialists sought to impose him on the other parties without adequate prior consultation.

The Christian Democratic veto of the Socialist candidate, on a technical point, showed how tenuous the balance of power has become in the government majority. The Christian Democratic leaders felt that they could not afford to seem to be bowing to Socialist pressure.

This is the story of the Byzantine maneuvering by the parties since the presidential election started in the electoral assembly nine days ago.

In the spirit of the formal agreement of cooperation between the five parties that support the Andreotti government, the party leaders should have reached a consensus on a new president before the electoral assembly started.

The electoral assembly consists of the members of both houses of parliament and 58 additional regional electors.

Truck Blockade Ends in Austria

VIENNA, July 7 (Reuters) — A blockade mounted by truck drivers protesting against Austrian road taxes was lifted today as hundreds of trucks moved across borders shut for the last five days.

Police said that traffic was moving steadily into West Germany, Italy and other neighboring countries on border roads which had been blocked since Monday. Apart from a few secondary points, the only remaining trouble area was around Salzburg where drivers were maintaining a blockade.

Dissident Accused of Spying for CIA

Moscow to Open Shcharansky Treason Trial Monday

MOSCOW, July 7 (AP) — Soviet dissident Anatoli Shcharansky, whose imprisonment on allegations that he spied for the United States has become an issue in East-West relations, will go on trial Monday on charges of high treason, Tass reported today.

The 100-word report by the official news agency was the Soviet government's first confirmation that the Jewish activist is formally charged with treason. The Soviet press has accused him of spying for the CIA in collusion with U.S. diplomats and correspondents here.

President Carter last year declared that Mr. Shcharansky, 30, never carried out espionage work for the United States, and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has urged the Kremlin to call off the trial.

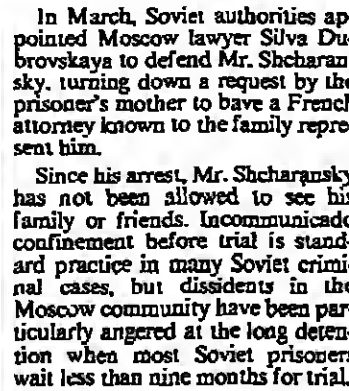
The maximum Soviet penalty for treason is death.

Ginsburg Trial

Today's Tass report, in an advisory to foreign correspondents, follows word that another leading dissident, Alexander Ginsburg, will go on trial Monday on charges of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

Tass said the long-anticipated trial of Mr. Shcharansky, who was arrested March 13, 1977, would take place in a "People's Court" in Moscow and that foreign correspondents "will be informed on the progress of the trial" twice a day in a room at another court building.

This apparently meant that foreign journalists would not be al-



Anatoli Shcharansky

lowed inside the court room at Mr. Shcharansky's trial.

The defendant, a computer programmer, was a leading organizer in the Jewish emigration movement and a member of the dissident group that organized to monitor Soviet compliance with human rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki accords.

There were reports earlier this year that the United States and Moscow would arrange a "spy swap," exchanging Mr. Shcharansky for a Soviet spy jailed in the United States. But the reports were repeatedly denied by U.S. officials.

Mr. Shcharansky reportedly has been held inside Moscow's Lefortovo Prison for the last year.

By Joseph Fichter

BREMEN, West Germany, July 7 (IHT) — The Common Market summit conference today agreed to study a French-German plan to stabilize exchange rates in Western European countries by introducing a European Currency Unit backed by up to \$50 billion of pooled assets of participating countries.

If approved, the plan, dubbed the European Monetary System, could start operation next year and lead to a European Monetary Fund by 1981.

However, Britain emphasized that it had made no commitment to join the scheme, which Prime Minister James Callaghan said was "unsatisfactory as published."

French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing indicated that he had hoped for wider European agreement on the plan.

The Callaghan government, which reportedly had hoped to avoid any drastic moves in a British election year, warned against a "false start" on monetary reforms in Europe. Britain is known to want to see West Germany accept more inflation to help British exports and more economic aid to weaker countries in the nine-nation European Economic Community before tying its currency into such a fund.

Effect on Dollar

While West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said the European system would have a positive effect on the dollar by eliminating speculation against the dollar in individual European currencies, Mr. Callaghan indicated he was not convinced.

The European plan could start with a few countries, but EEC officials still hope to get unanimity in principle. France and West Germany already are committed fully to the detailed plan worked out by the two countries' leaders 10 days ago, but only Belgium, Denmark and Luxembourg have agreed to support it in its present form. EEC finance ministers will work out guidelines for a final proposal by October for "decisions and commitments" at the next European summit in December.

The French-German blueprint, which was published here despite British objections, consisted of four basic points:

- Exchange rates should be managed by governments so they fluctuate only within narrow limits, even stricter than the present "snake" range of 2.25 percent from the agreed central rate. Conference sources said that the goal was 1 percent fluctuations, but weaker countries could have more leeway during a transition phase.

- The core of the system would be the European Currency Unit (ECU) — a new form of the old European Unit of Account, which would be used for all settlements between central banks in Europe. An initial supply of ECUs would be created by participating countries.

- Although the loan is not the first made by the IMF to Vietnam, such loans provoke protests in Congress and from other U.S. opponents of aiding the Vietnamese government.

- Since the United States provides approximately 20 percent of the IMF's funds, critics of U.S. aid could argue that the loan constitutes a "back-door" means of channeling U.S. assistance to Vietnam.

- Efforts already have been made in Congress to prohibit the use of U.S. contributions to international lending institutions, like the IMF and the World Bank, in aiding certain Communist nations and other countries that are alleged violators of human rights.

- However, the Carter administration has resisted such moves on the grounds that they are a political interference that would prevent these institutions from performing their specifically assigned economic missions.

- Since Mr. Carter became president, the United States has used its votes in some international lending agencies, like the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, for political purposes, specifically in instances involving human-rights considerations.

Britain Balking at Idea

EEC Agrees to Study Plan On Stable Exchange Rates

Issues Defined

BREMEN, West Germany, July 7 (IHT) — The European Economic Community summit conference defined European countries' positions on several key issues for the coming summit in Bonn of major industrial countries.

While French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing felt that Europe had failed to create a common front on monetary issues, other participants, notably the British, indicated concern that concrete moves towards European stability might have created worse pressure on the dollar.

However, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said that the monetary plan had been discussed with President Carter, who had no objection.

- On economic recovery, Mr. Schmidt, the EEC president, announced the Common Market had agreed on an economic strategy designed to add one percentage point to Europe's growth rate — a step, he said, that shows that "we always do better when we agree to work together."

- On protectionism, an issue because of the current General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade talks, the EEC summit covered no new ground.

- On energy, the EEC agreed to target a cut in reliance on imported oil to 50 percent of consumption by 1985 — in contrast to the Carter administration's failure to get an energy bill.

- On nuclear energy, the summit group called it an "indispensable" ingredient in EEC consideration of the energy crisis.

ies' depositing a share of their reserves (gold or U.S. dollars) and a matching share of their own currencies. The plan suggests 20 percent of national reserves for this purpose, which would amount to \$25 billion in reserves matched by a similar sum in national currencies.

- Participating countries would coordinate their foreign exchange transactions, particularly with re-

gard to the dollar. Central bank transactions involving dollars would be conducted partly, perhaps 20 percent, in ECUs, and European central bank transactions would be calculated in ECUs instead of in dollars as they are now.

- In hinting of closer monetary and economic integration, the plan says that the use of these ECUs will be subject to conditions for each

member country, but it acknowledges that "due account will be given for the need for substantial short-term facilities up to one year." The fund could also grant medium- and long-term credits to countries to help them keep their currency rates in line.

The arrangement would also be open to non-EEC countries with close financial ties, for instance, Switzerland or the Scandinavian countries.

However, the scheme is theoretically subject to changes during the EEC finance ministers' review — a condition obtained by the British as part of the lower workings that they sought in six hours of bargaining to avoid an EEC split. The British also insisted that the EEC simultaneously study ways in which the weaker economies, which include Britain and Italy, could be strengthened by the EEC to insure that monetary stability can succeed.

Mr. Schmidt shunned questions about whether West Germany would accept some reflation as a trade-off for British agreement to his monetary union plan.

What evolved here in a two-day session of the European council is one more step in the Common Market's effort to free itself of the impact and influence of the U.S. dollar.

The hope, of course, is that it will help stem the sharp decline of the dollar.

Sarkis Threatens Resignation

Syria, Israel Square Off Over Lebanon

BEIRUT, July 7 (AP) — Israel and Syria squared off against each other today because of the Syrian attack on Lebanese Christians, and Lebanese President Elias Sarkis threatened to resign unless both Syria and the Christians gave him a free hand to govern.

An Israeli Army spokesman in Tel Aviv confirmed a report by Radio Israel that Israel had strengthened its forces "along the entire border" to the north. The reinforcements were sent up as another warning to Syria to stop its attack on Lebanon's Christian allies in Lebanon, the leftist Phalange and National Liberal parties and their militias.

To counter the Israeli threat, Syrian President Hafez al-Assad put his armed forces on full alert, according to the usually reliable Middle East Reporter. It said that

front-line forces facing Israeli troops across the United Nations buffer zone on the Golan Heights were put on a war footing.

Israel sent more troops to the Lebanese border and the Golan Heights after sending a warning flight of seven Israeli warplanes over Beirut yesterday, and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman issued a statement saying that Israel would have to "do more than just take note" of the pounding that Syrian guns were giving Beirut's Christian quarter.

The Israeli military spokesman said the reinforcement also was designed to deter Palestinian guerrillas from taking advantage of the Syrian action by stepping up activity against Christians in southern Lebanon.

Mr. Sarkis' demand for full au-

thority was reported by an aide who said the president probably would announce his resignation today if he did not get satisfaction.

The aide, who asked not to be identified, said that the United States, Britain and France had called on Israel and Syria to avoid a military confrontation and had urged the president to remain at his post.

"I have the legality but not the authority," Mr. Sarkis, 53, reportedly said.

Informed sources said he was demanding a redefinition of the Syrian role in law enforcement and the eventual disarming of all Christian and Muslim militias and the Palestinian guerrillas.

The Lebanese state radio said that both Christian and Muslim

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

IMF to Loan Hanoi \$28 Million in Aid

By John Goshko

WASHINGTON, July 7 (WP) — The International Monetary Fund announced yesterday that it will lend Vietnam approximately \$28 million to assist its economic recovery from the long war that ended in 1975 with the victory of the Communists.

Although the loan is not the first made by the IMF to Vietnam, such loans provoke protests in Congress and from other U.S. opponents of aiding the Vietnamese government.

Since the United States provides approximately 20 percent of the IMF's funds, critics of U.S. aid could argue that the loan constitutes a "back-door" means of channeling U.S. assistance to Vietnam.

Efforts already have been made in Congress to prohibit the use of U.S. contributions to international lending institutions, like the IMF and the World Bank, in aiding certain Communist nations and other countries that are alleged violators of human rights.

However, the Carter administration has resisted such moves on the grounds that they are a political interference that would prevent these institutions from performing their specifically assigned economic missions.

Since Mr. Carter became president, the United States has used its votes in some international lending agencies, like the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, for political purposes, specifically in instances involving human-rights considerations.

But, U.S. sources say, the administration has refrained from using its vote in the IMF politically. As a result, that agency has made loans recently not only to Communist countries like Vietnam but also to nations like Chile, Zaire and South Africa that have been attacked for their poor human-rights records.

The purpose of the 131-nation IMF is to help member countries overcome financial problems caused by balance-of-payments problems. Bank sources said that, as a member, Vietnam qualifies for

such aid, provided the IMF's directors determine that it is taking the necessary steps to overcome its payments problems.

The loan announced yesterday brings the total of IMF aid to Vietnam to approximately \$57 million.

The IMF said the new loan is intended to ease the drain on Vietnam's foreign exchange reserves caused by its need to import large amounts of food in the past year.

U.S. Judge Jails 2 Spies 15 Years in Vietnam Case

ALEXANDRIA, Va., July 7 (AP) — Two men convicted of spying for Communist Vietnam each were sentenced in U.S. District Court today to serve 15 years in prison.

Judge Albert Bryan Jr. sentenced Ronald Humphrey and David Truong to serve a total of 47 years each, including two 15-year terms and several of lesser duration. But he said the sentences should run concurrently.

The defendants will be eligible for parole after serving four years and seven months, but parole is not automatically granted.

Defense attorneys have said they plan to appeal the convictions on constitutional grounds. Although Judge Bryan ruled against the defendants when they asked for acquittal on those grounds earlier, he also said the government had committed massive intrusion in the case.

Secret Microphone

Judge Bryan noted in a pretrial proceeding that the FBI had wiretapped Truong's apartment for more than eight months, had installed a secret microphone there and had placed a secret television camera in an office at the U.S. Information Agency, where Humphrey was an employee.

Both defendants appeared in business suits at the sentencing, and neither showed any particular emotion as they made personal pleas for leniency.

"I cannot feel remorse for crimes not committed," said Humphrey, 42. "I am not a spy, not a conspirator, not a foreign agent."

"I am not a spy nor anybody's agent," said Truong, 32, a Viet-

namese expatriate who has lived in this country for 13 years.

Each man could have been sentenced to a maximum of life plus 25 years. The judge imposed equal sentences on them, although he said he regarded Truong as being the more culpable of the two.

Truong is a former anti-war activist who was an office manager and graduate student at the time of his arrest.

Humphrey's principal attorney, Warren Miller, said in his plea for leniency that his client's "motivations may have been mistaken and wrong, but they were certainly not sinister or criminal."

Humphrey and Truong were arrested Jan. 31 and accused of passing secret government documents through an intermediary to the Communist government in Hanoi. The intermediary was an FBI informant.

At the three-week trial, prosecution witnesses did not indicate that Humphrey or Truong received any money for their activities.

Truong's Motive

Truong said his only motive was to work for normalization of relations between Hanoi and Washington. Humphrey said he was trying to obtain the release from Saigon of his common-law wife and her young children.

Humphrey's attorney told the judge that Humphrey, during his nearly seven months in the Alexandria jail, had set up a library system and taught some of his fellow inmates to read. He said that Humphrey had never previously violated any law except for receiving one traffic ticket.

Pidgin English Speech by Duke Frees Solomons

HONIARA, Solomon Islands, July 7 (AP) — The Union Jack was lowered over the Solomon Islands for the last time Friday as the South Pacific nation marked its independence after 85 years of British rule.

The Duke of Gloucester, representing his cousin, Queen Elizabeth II, read a speech in Pidgin English, a band of the British Gurkha regiment played "Saxs by the Sea," and sailors from visiting British, Australian and New Zealand warships joined the march that closed the ceremonies.

The duke, in his uniform of colonel in chief of the Gloucestershire regiment, said, "Tede wanfala big dei, hemi kam nao. Kantri blong yufala hem grou ap an kwim hemi wenterem evri samting blong yufala, i kam ap yufala long olgeta tas. Baboe i kam."

In English: "Today is a big day. Your country has grown up and the queen wants to see that everything you have and do may turn out well in the years to come."

The first prime minister, Peter Kenilorea, 35, was sworn in, as was Baddelley Devesi, 37, the new governor general, who is also the Solomons snooker champion.

Tass Criticizes China For American's Visit

MOSCOW, July 7 (AP) — The Soviet news agency Tass criticized China today for inviting American Eugene Rostow, whom it called a "ruthless anti-Sovieteer," to visit China.

Mr. Rostow, who was U.S. undersecretary of state for political affairs from 1966 to 1969, conferred with Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping in Peking June 22, the official Chinese news agency reported.

Movement Gaining in U.S.

State Legislators Warned Of Effects of Tax Revolt

By Gaylord Shaw

DENVER, July 7 — A month after California voters approved Proposition 13, state legislators from across the country were warned yesterday that a growing national tax rebellion could bring far-reaching changes in traditional patterns of government spending.

The flurry of spending-limitation and tax-cut proposals spurred by the overwhelming passage of the Jarvis-Gann Amendment poses "a very serious threat to the fabric of government," said Minnesota House Speaker Martin Sabo in a comment that seemed to set the tone for the annual meeting of the National Conference of State Legislatures.

California Assembly Speaker Leo McCarthy said that it would be a serious blunder to underestimate the momentum of the tax revolt.

And in private conversations with dozens of convention delegates, Mr. McCarthy urged legislative leaders in other states to consider voluntary spending limitations and homeowner property tax relief as ways to head off Jarvis-type initiatives.

Chief Topic

The California vote, and the legislature's response to it, dominated the opening day of the convention, which concludes tomorrow.

"I've heard Jarvis-Gann mentioned once, I've heard it a million times," said the conference president, Colorado Senate President Fred Aoderson. He said the convention was unlikely to take a formal position on the issue but another meeting in December would review developments.

That will be after voters in several states, perhaps as many as 10, decide in the November elections the fate of tax-cut and spending-limitation proposals.

The measures take different forms. In Oregon, initiative petitions bearing 180,000 signatures have been filed calling for a vote on a proposal identical to the Jarvis-Gann Amendment except that it sets property taxes at 1.5 percent rather than 1 percent as specified by the California initiative. In Idaho, a proposal limiting property taxes to 1 percent has qualified for the November ballot, and polls

there show that it is favored by voters 3 to 1.

In Colorado yesterday, supporters of an initiative petition drive claimed success in collecting enough signatures to place on the November ballot a plan to limit state and local spending by forbidding increases that exceed rises in the cost of living.

In Michigan, an initiative limiting state and local spending already has been cleared for the general election ballot and another proposal aimed at property taxes is being circulated.

In Arizona last weekend, the legislature decided to place before the voters in November a measure limiting state spending to 7 percent of total personal income in the state.

Constitutional conventions have been convened or are planned in Hawaii and Massachusetts on tax issues, and tax questions are expected to dominate a special session of the Texas Legislature next week.

Los Angeles Times



TIME FOR A SWIM — Ducks may have enjoyed flooded streets in Rochester, Minn., but this woman had trouble guiding her bicycle through the downtown area after Zumbro River overflowed, killing at least five persons. Three also died in flash floods further north.

FBI Chief Cites CIA Information

Cuban Aid to Foreign Terrorists Seen

QUANTICO, Va., July 7 (AP) — FBI Director William Webster yesterday said that there was evidence of Cuba supporting terrorist groups in foreign countries, including the United States.

But he said that the evidence of foreign support for U.S. terrorist groups was slight, even though terrorist activities in the United States had increased.

"Many of the propaganda manuals of the groups supporting the independence of Puerto Rico are thought to have been printed in Cuba," Mr. Webster told a conference on terrorism at the FBI training academy here. "There are also strong indications of Cuban support for Palestinian terrorist groups."

Mr. Webster said at a news conference that the information on Cuban activities had been made available by the CIA and that most was classified. He declined to say if Cuba's involvement amounted to anything more than serving as a base for printing leaflets.

West German Colleague

The FBI invited 250 representatives of law enforcement agencies to the conference, including officials from agencies in nine foreign countries. Mr. Webster was accompanied at the news conference by Col. Ulrich Wegener, head of West Germany's commando-style 9th Border Guard Group. Mr. Wegener said that recent restrictions on U.S. intelligence activities had not interfered with international cooperation among law enforcement agencies.

Mr. Webster said that there was little intelligence suggesting that U.S. terrorist groups were linked with foreign organizations.

Budget Reduced By \$388 Million In California

SACRAMENTO, Calif., July 7 (WP) — Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. cut \$388.5 million from the new California state budget yesterday, including pay raises for state workers, and then signed the reduced \$14.7 billion measure into law, saying that it kept faith with a voter mandate to reduce spending.

Gov. Brown also cut cost-of-living increases in benefits to welfare mothers. But he left in a 3.7 percent increase in payments to the aged, blind and disabled, the Los Angeles Times reported.

As sent to him Wednesday night by the legislature, the budget — the first under Proposition 13 — was for the fiscal year starting last Saturday and totaled \$15.1 billion.

When he was done with it, Gov. Brown said it was \$10.7 billion smaller than last year's budget — the first time in 17 years that a budget had called for less spending than that of the previous year.

France Claims Kidnap Suspects

LISBON, July 7 (AP) — France asked Portugal today to extradite two French nationals suspected in the kidnapping of Belgian industrialist Baron Edouard-Jean Empain on Jan. 23 in Paris, Lisbon court officials reported.

Georges Bertoncini, 35, of Mar-seilles, and Marie Amick Le Gallan, 29, of Tours, were arrested in a Lisbon hotel on June 10, a few days after they reportedly entered Portugal with false identity papers.

Baron Empain was released on March 26, after being held for two months, without known payment of any ransom. One of the gang was killed by police and several suspects have been arrested.

"I would discount foreign support for terrorism at this time to this country," he said. "We do know this cross-fertilization has existed. There have been efforts by our own domestic [terrorist] groups to make contact [abroad]. We don't think they've been too successful."

Dramatic Increase

Mr. Webster noted that only 24 U.S. bombings in 1973 were attributed to terrorist attacks, compared to 129 in 1975 and 111 last year, but he cautioned against overreacting to the increase.

"It's easy at a time when there is anxiety... to sound the alarm," he said. "We're all aware of this."

Judge Impounds Profits From Snapp CIA Book

ALEXANDRIA, Va., July 7 (AP) — A U.S. district judge today ordered that the profits from "Decent Interval," the book by Frank Snapp about CIA actions during the fall of Saigon, be impounded in a court-supervised trust.

Attorneys have said that the case will be appealed.

U.S. District Judge Or must refrain from further violation of the secrecy agreement — which he signed — that gives the CIA the right to review written material about the agency before publication.

"The CIA cannot protect its intelligence sources and methods if its agents are allowed to determine what intelligence ought to be made public," Judge Lewis said in a written order. "One who breaches his trust and secrecy agreements with the agency of the United States charged with the responsibility for protecting intelligence sources and methods ought not to be permitted to retain his ill-gotten gains. Anything less will not suffice to prevent unauthorized disclosure of such information."

Gay Bid Fails In California

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7 (AP) — The California Supreme Court refused Wednesday to block an initiative, aimed at homosexual teachers, from appearing on the ballot in November.

The high court's action, without comment, was in response to a petition filed by several teachers' and gay organizations. They sought to compel the secretary of state to refuse to certify the initiative sponsored by state Sen. John Briggs, R-Fullerton.

The initiative would empower local school boards to dismiss or refuse to hire any teacher, teacher's aide, school administrator or counselor who has engaged in a "public homosexual act" or advocated or solicited homosexual acts "likely to come to the attention of schoolchildren."

The move will allow U.S. government attorneys to appeal the order that Mr. Bell turn over files on 18 FBI informants to the Socialist Workers Party.

The citation was issued yesterday by U.S. District Judge Thomas Griesa after Mr. Bell said that he would not release the files until a higher court reviewed the matter.

U.S. Judge Lifts Citation on Bell

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP) — A contempt citation against Attorney General Griffin Bell was lifted today by Appeals Court Judge Murray Gurfin pending the outcome of an appeal.

The move will allow U.S. government attorneys to appeal the order that Mr. Bell turn over files on 18 FBI informants to the Socialist Workers Party.

The citation was issued yesterday by U.S. District Judge Thomas Griesa after Mr. Bell said that he would not release the files until a higher court reviewed the matter.

For Not Aiding Probe

FBI Official Discharged In Illegal Break-In Case

By Wendell Rawls Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 7 (NYT) — The former head of the New York regional office of the FBI, Wallace LaPrade, was discharged yesterday by Attorney General Griffin Bell. Mr. LaPrade had been a key figure in the investigation of illegal investigative techniques used by the FBI against anti-war radicals.

He was informed of his dismissal in a letter delivered to his New York home. Mr. LaPrade, an assistant director of the FBI and a veteran of 27 years in the bureau, then announced his dismissal at a news conference in the FBI's Manhattan headquarters.

He said the reason given for his dismissal was failure to cooperate with the investigation, which was conducted by the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department. He denied that he had not cooperated, but he would not be more specific about the contents of the letter discharging him, saying that it involved classified material.

Calls Himself Scapegoat

He characterized himself as a scapegoat, and said, "There was never any doubt in my mind that the Civil Rights Division was determined to get somebody in the FBI."

Mr. LaPrade's scapegoat charge was denied by Justice Department spokesman Terry Adamson. But he said that department policy regarding rights to privacy and safeguards for due process prohibited him from giving in detail the reasons for the dismissal and from revealing the contents of the letter.

"Mr. LaPrade may reveal the contents if he wishes to do so," Mr. Adamson said.

Mr. LaPrade said he would appeal his dismissal from the \$47,500-a-year post to the Federal Employee Appeals Authority, a division of the Civil Service Commission.

Unindicted Co-Conspirator

Mr. LaPrade, 51, was removed from his New York post in April after being named, an unindicted co-conspirator in what has become known as the FBI break-in case. He was transferred to the FBI's Washington headquarters.

Justice Department sources said yesterday that Mr. LaPrade's dismissal stemmed from his allegedly having perjured himself before a federal grand jury investigating the role of the FBI in that case. The case involved illegal wiretappings, mail openings and burglaries against the Weathermen, an underground anti-war group, between 1971 and 1973.

Lawyers in the Civil Rights Division reportedly recommended prosecution of Mr. LaPrade on the perjury charge more than a year ago because of contradictions between his testimony and that of other FBI agents before the grand jury. But the prosecutors were overruled by Mr. Bell, who ordered internal disciplinary measures instead.

Mr. LaPrade, who headed the 800-man New York office for three

years, was called before a second grand jury investigating the matter in Washington, and he reportedly refused to testify when given an opportunity to resolve the earlier contradictions.

Several Indictments

The Washington grand jury subsequently indicted former FBI Director Patrick Gray 3d; Mark Felt, the retired No. 2 man in the bureau, and Edward Miller, former chief of counterintelligence, on charges that they ordered burglaries and illegal searches of homes without warrants. They are awaiting trial.

Meanwhile, the Justice Department has been conducting an investigation of illegal surveillance activities, including those against the Weathermen.

Mr. LaPrade testified in the internal inquiry but accused the at-

Uruguay Drops A Hardliner

MONTEVIDEO, July 7 (AP) — Foreign Minister Alejandro Rovira resigned yesterday in what diplomatic sources termed an apparent victory for moderates in Uruguay's military government.

Mr. Rovira had been the chief public defender of the government's hard-line opposition to foreign critics of its human rights record. He was replaced by Adolfo Folle Martinez.

Diplomatic sources, who asked not to be identified, saw in Mr. Rovira's eviction a sign of increasing success of officers prepared to restore civilian rule and end to Uruguay's opposition to an inspection tour by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission.

Brandt to Moscow For Economic Talks

BONN, July 7 (UPI) — Former Chancellor Willy Brandt will discuss North-South economic problems with Soviet experts in Moscow on Monday and Tuesday, his office announced today.

Mr. Brandt, chairman of the West German Social Democratic Party, will represent the Independent Commission for International Development Questions, which he organized at the suggestion of Robert McNamara, president of the World Bank.

Anti-Terror Squad Seizes Man in Britain

LONDON, July 7 (AP) — Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad arrested a man in a north London house and seized a suitcase full of guns and ammunition, a police spokesman reported today. The spokesman said the raid was linked to a search for a new anarchist group in London.

The man arrested late last night was not identified, but the spokesman said he was English. Police are still holding two men and a woman arrested in west London in May on charges of conspiring to cause explosions.

Irish Diamonds Stolen

LIMERICK, Ireland, July 7 (AP) — Irish police searched today for six gunmen who held up a mail truck near here and stole a load of industrial diamonds. The haul was believed at first to be worth \$500,000 (\$925,000), but later reports put its value at less than \$10,000 (\$18,500).



Wallace LaPrade

torney general of forbidding him to reveal information that would have cleared him of administrative charges.

Mr. LaPrade said three months ago that the FBI was still conducting break-ins, without warrants, under the authorization of the attorney general and President Carter. The Justice Department responded then that such searches had been directed only against "foreign agents under rigorous internal executive branch approval."

Last week, Mr. LaPrade urged public hearings on his private talks with the staff of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, saying that hearings would "help bring an end to this cover-up" of information he was forbidden to reveal in the Justice Department inquiry.

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Tax Cut Is Prime Issue, U.S. Republicans Decide

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP) — Saying that the United States is in the midst of a tax revolt, national Republican leaders announced plans yesterday to make their proposed income tax reduction this year's major election campaign issue.

National GOP Chairman Bill Brock said at a news conference that an across-the-board tax cut, averaging about one-third of the personal tax rate, phased over three years, would be "the focus of all our efforts at the Republican National Committee."

He said: "Republican candidates for public office at all levels of government — federal, state and local

— should make it the keystone of their campaigns."

Sen. William Roth Jr., R-Del., said, "We are not on the verge of a tax revolt. We are in the midst of one. The average American is angry. This is the first time the American worker sees himself in downward mobility. The American dream is no longer there."

Sen. Roth is coauthor with Rep. Jack Kemp, R-N.Y., of the Republican-sponsored tax cut legislation.

The committee's economic advisory council gave tax figures for a family of four, with two equal-income earners and average tax deductions of 23 percent of adjusted gross income. Adjusted gross income, for most taxpayers, is their basic income such as wages, minus certain adjustments such as moving expenses and payments to private pension accounts.

It said the tax cut would be \$108 for a family with \$8,000 adjusted income, \$228 at \$10,000, \$519 at \$15,000, \$792 at \$20,000, \$1,451 at \$30,000 and \$2,336 at \$40,000.

Meanwhile, Democratic Party Chairman John White accused Republicans of trying to "bamboozle" the voters by pretending that tax benefits for the rich are genuine tax reform. "The Kemp-Roth bill is a typical Republican play of making sure that 'them who has gets more and more,'" Mr. White said.

Alan Greenspan, who headed former President Gerald Ford's Council of Economic Advisers, said that Republican economists support a drastic tax cut because "there is a point where taxes become such a burden on the economy that they increase deficits rather than reduce them."

Mr. Brock said that President Carter's tax revision proposals "would actually increase taxes for nearly every American family earning more than the median income of about \$16,000 a year."

2 U.S. Marines Killed

SEOUL, July 7 (AP) — An Okinawa-based U.S. Marine observation plane crashed over the Korean demilitarized zone yesterday, killing the two aboard, the U.S. military command here said today.

Big Mama Has a Whale of a Time On Flight to New Home in Japan

ATLANTA, July 7 (AP) — The next time you take a long flying trip, see if you can get pampered like Big Mama.

Big Mama, a 4,000-kilogram killer whale who once played the feature role in a Hollywood movie, was rubbed down with zinc oxide and lanolin, slipped into a large cradle filled with foam and periodically sprayed with water during her trans-Pacific flight.

But all this first-class attention was just a way of keeping her alive while shipping her from a marine park in Redwood City, Calif., to her new home in a Japanese wildlife park.

Big Mama, who is 16 years old and was captured off British Columbia several years ago, is one of 22 killer whales in captivity. The key to keeping her alive during the transfer was in getting her from a pool in San Francisco to one on Japan within 24 hours.

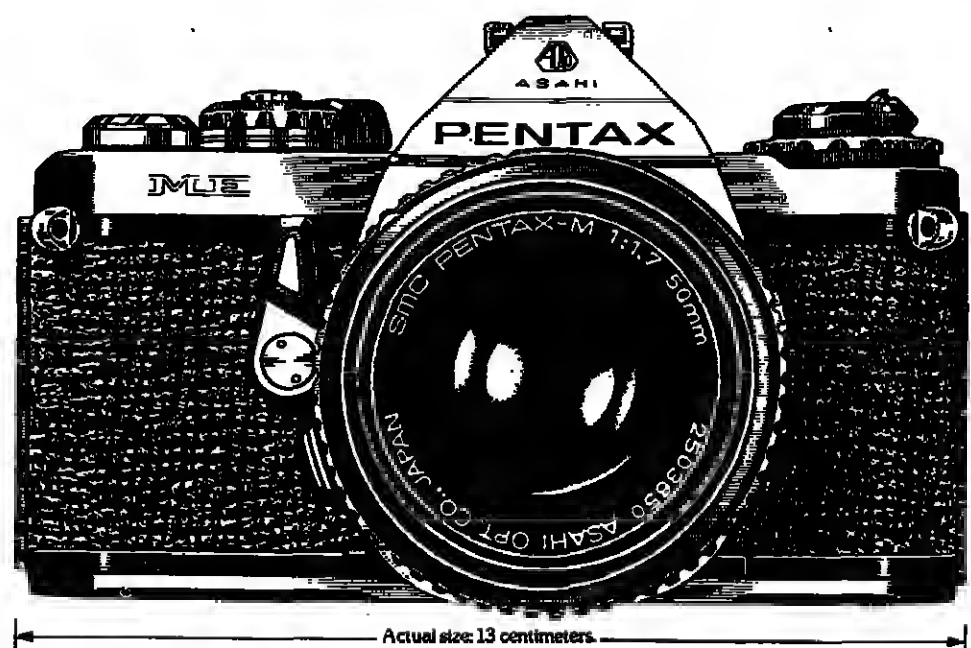
She was supposed to be flown on a DC-8, said officials of the Lockheed-Georgia plant near Marietta, but she was too big for it. So a Boeing 777 was substituted.

After landing in Tokyo, Big Mama was transferred to a Lockheed Hercules air freighter for the flight to her new home in Shirahama, where she was promptly renamed Shirahama Mama.

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Awkward Time for Summit

With the economic summit of allied leaders in Bonn fast approaching, the Carter administration is working overtime to disarm its critics abroad. Western Europe and Japan see the U.S. thirst for OPEC oil as the principal source of the huge U.S. trade deficit and thus, indirectly, as the major impediment to world economic recovery.

Not so, counter the administration's economists: The latest trade figures show a decline in foreign oil purchases and a spectacular increase in U.S. imports of industrial products. In other words, they contend that the key to reducing the U.S. trade deficit and strengthening the dollar lies in open markets abroad, notably a greater welcome for U.S. agricultural products, and in economic stimulus in Europe even at the risk of some inflation.

In this contest of statistics, neither side is being entirely candid. The decline in U.S. oil imports is plainly temporary; the United States needs a coherent energy policy, as the allies insist. And U.S. imports of industrial goods will taper off as the weakening dollar continues to price BMW autos, Seiko watches and French cookware out of the U.S. market. Carter understands this, but he is tiring of the lectures on oil conservation by the European heads of government and is simply striking back.

For their part, the Common Market and Japan could undoubtedly ease the strain on the international economy — and the dollar — by lowering import barriers to U.S. farm products and by generally expanding domestic purchasing power. Their leaders, like Carter, are simply not grateful for advice whose economic soundness conflicts with every domestic political imperative.

The sad fact is that the Bonn summit

comes at an awkward time. No one seems quite ready to make the hard political decisions needed to get the industrial economies back on the track. Carter had hoped to take a strong energy bill to West Germany as evidence of U.S. determination to strengthen the dollar and to lead the industrial world toward energy independence. He could still save face — and oil — by imposing quotas on oil imports without waiting for Congress to grind out his energy package. But Congress holds so many administration programs hostage that the president apparently prefers discord at Bonn to more trouble at home. Besides, import quotas are administratively a poor substitute for his energy proposals.

For their own domestic reasons, the Europeans and Japanese are reluctant to yield now on important trade concessions. The Geneva negotiations for trade liberalization have broken down; the chief U.S. negotiator, Robert Strauss, has acknowledged that the deadlock cannot be resolved until fall, if then. Hope for an eventual accord rides on the allies' understanding that a chronic U.S. trade deficit creates a constant temptation for the United States to freeze out foreign steel, machinery and autos. But the diplomatic screws are not likely to be turned tightly enough within the month.

The summit, then, promises little beyond public relations maneuvers. We should count ourselves fortunate if the personal and diplomatic irritations in the alliance are not exacerbated. Real progress will come when the major partners — the United States, West Germany, Japan and France — confront not each other but the politically difficult domestic obstacles to international cooperation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Slaughter in Lebanon

Ostensibly Syria is keeping the peace in Lebanon in the wake of the brutal civil war of 1975-76. Actually it is now performing something of a massacre on the Christian population in Beirut, pumping thousands of artillery rounds into the city's Christian quarter. This has something to do — no one is quite sure what — with taming the armed-to-the-teeth Christian militias that, in league with the Israelis, have been balking the imposition of control over the country by the weak Lebanese government. It also has to do with taking revenge on the particular militia whose members recently killed a Lebanese friend of the Syrian president's brother. If that sounds to you like an insubstantial set of reasons to justify the mass slaughter of civilians, we could not agree more.

It is not surprising that Israel has been in the forefront of those expressing alarm about the assault on Lebanon's Christians. It has more than humanitarianism on its mind. The Israelis, seizing the opening offered by communal strife in Lebanon, have sought for some time to maintain the Lebanese Christians as a force to neutralize the Palestinian presence on their northern frontier. That is why this week Israel sent jets to sound a sonic boom over Beirut and warned the Syrians that it would not stand by while the Syrian killing of Christian civilians went on.

Israel's concern is understandable. The apparent indifference of most Moslem Arabs to the fate of the Christian Arabs is complete. Nor have the Moslems been alone in the apathy. It took six days of Syrian artillery fire in Beirut to draw a public word of concern from President Carter and the UN Secretary-General, Kurt Waldheim. The spectacle of Arabs killing Arabs, as distinguished from Israelis and Arabs killing each other, does not easily excite outsiders' concern. As evident as that is, however, Israel must know that it

cannot be the guarantor of a religious community in another country. Down that path lies more conflict and unbearable political strain.

What then for Lebanon, the artificial Christian-Moslem patchwork the French stuck together upon departing 35 years ago? Only U.S. intervention kept the country together in 1975-76. But Syria is plainly in over its head. It lacks the political skill and perhaps even the military means to make good its long-term dream of drawing Lebanon under its rule. Its confession of failure is its artillery fire in East Beirut.

Partition, physical as well as religious, is sometimes mentioned. It might result from a process of disintegration that would develop as much as by events as design. That is a decision that the Lebanese can only take for themselves — if there are any more people who consider themselves "Lebanese," rather than Christians or Moslems or rightists or leftists or whatever label they prefer. No one can be sure that there is a way to prevent continued communal warfare, which carries with it always the threat of deeper Syrian intervention, and ultimately a direct Israeli-Syrian conflict. In this instance, U.S. diplomats are apparently acutely sensitive to that danger and are working strenuously to restrain the Syrians and to hold in check any Israeli inclination to intervene.

At this point, outsiders can only raise their voices against indiscriminate slaughter, no matter which group in Lebanon is the victim of the day, and lend their good offices to the re-establishment of the cease-fire that is the precondition to any attempt at restoring tranquility to Lebanon.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

On Disarmament Talks

The first UN special session on disarmament has turned out to be a more worthwhile event than was generally expected when it opened amid much cynicism more than five weeks ago. There has been a strong propaganda element. But the outcome has not been nearly so negative as many Western governments had feared. Indeed, many of the delegates who left New York at the weekend have been permitting themselves some modest congratulation. There have been no breakthroughs in specific negotiating areas.

The session could not, of course, do more than express the hope that a new strategic arms limitation agreement between Washington and Moscow would be concluded as soon as possible. On the other hand, some real optimism now appears to be in order over the trilateral Geneva negotiations between the United States, the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom over a comprehensive ban on nuclear testing. In Vienna, the East-West force reduction talks (MBFR) at last appear to be reaching the serious stage.

— From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 8, 1903

LONDON — Mr. Delcasse, the French diplomat today had long personal talks here with Lord Lansdowne, and then with the Russian ambassador in London, causing speculation in diplomatic circles that Great Britain may be using France as a go-between in negotiations with Russia. Sources here state that both London and Saint Petersburg are anxious to achieve some sort of diplomatic rapprochement between the two countries that could provide the basis for a "triple entente."

Fifty Years Ago

July 8, 1928

PARIS — Three months ago, first African representative of General Motors set foot upon that continent in order to open up the African market for his company. He arrived in Paris yesterday, after a trip which took him from Conakry down the Gold Coast. During his trip, Clyde Russell, the representative, caused thousands of natives to flee their villages in fear, killed a sacred snake and was shot at with poisoned arrows, knocked down by his own car and buried by local villagers — but did not sell a single GM product.



To Talk, or Not to Talk, About Russia

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Jimmy Carter identified a continuing problem in his handling of foreign policy recently when he said, "When the Soviets commit some act with which we disagree, I have to make a judgment whether to be quiet about it or to speak out openly and acquaint the American people with the facts so that Americans can understand the interrelationship between us and the Soviet Union."

But whether his judgment has always been good is a question. To "be quiet about it" is, of course, what the Russians want. It is not so much that the delicate souls in the Kremlin write under presidential criticism as that they know from experience that a president who "speaks out openly" to the U.S. public either reflects or elicits a hard line.

What they may understand or accept less well is that a president as hared to the anti-Communist tradition and as hard-pressed from his right as Jimmy Carter may need to speak out to win the breathing space that alone will let him deal with Moscow. And these deals, such as SALT, are presumably in the Soviet Union's interest as well as the United States'.

Even Tone

My bunch is that the Soviet leadership would find it easier to stand still for Jimmy Carter's rebukes of their external policy if they saw a more even tone in his rebukes of their internal policy. This is, after all, essentially the same crowd that stood still for Richard Nixon's bombing of Hanoi. His regular preachiness and occasional verbal eruptions must be puzzling if not downright upsetting to the Russians, as to many Americans and Europeans. But it is his human rights emphasis, which they see as a challenge to their political authority, that drives them up the wall.

The popularity of the human rights attack is usually cited as the reason why Carter would pursue it even if he did not have a passion all his own. But a blow for human rights is all too often a blow against SALT. In public opinion at home and perhaps in the Kremlin balance, too. A president who chose to educate the public in this contradiction could perhaps spare himself some of its damaging effects.

Inside Weight

It is not that Carter should leave all human rights pronouncements to say, Cyrus Vance. Vance may have weight on the inside, but on this issue his voice does not carry on the outside. To a point, the Russians need to hear of the U.S. concern for values from the likes of Carter and Zbigniew Brzezinski. Brzezinski's "stidency" gives fits to some U.S. doves, but has its uses as counterpoint to Vance's public diffidence. All this only underlines the need for Carter to work on his own tone.

The president has another obligation with respect to Soviet foreign-policy acts with which he disagrees. He needs to speak out clearly for domestic reasons — to keep people's trust, to justify his expanding defense budget, to look the leader, and so on — and to ensure that the Russians understand what the United States expects of them. There must be a "code of deterrence," a sense of mutual expectations and limits, or all attempts at regulating the Soviet-U.S. relationship crumble.

Heavy Things

Carter has not done well enough here. He has said some heavy things, including some so heavy that he felt compelled to reverse field and to say, lightly: "Our relationship with the Soviet Union overall is stable. It is not in

danger. There is no present threat to peace. The negotiations are proceeding in good faith. There is no cause for alarm." Hub?

He has not been precise in his complaints. Just what is it, for instance, that is objectionable about the Soviet presence in Ethiopia? Exactly what aspect of the Soviet military buildup is troubling? Answers exist to these questions, but I am not sure what Carter's are. I think this is a major source of his trouble in command-

ing public support for his policy.

You can argue that so much debate over foreign policy is purely symbolic and subliminal, an evocation of images (of toughness, of peace) in people's minds, that it's not worth worrying much about nuance. Suppose he said, however, about the Russians and Cubans in Africa, that in a continent where upheaval and unrest look to be the rule for the indefinite future, their presence and availability promise to enhance strife and violence with-

out end and to discourage a search for peaceful solutions. Or something like that. Isn't that what he really means?

I hope Carter keeps working on the problem of deciding when to be quiet and when to speak out. It's a crucial distinction in a country with a democratic system in which public opinion plays in and out of policy, and in a world with a communications system ensuring that the Russians catch his every word and pause.

Bakke Case: Lost Candor

By Guido Calabresi

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — "Solomonic," "judicial statesmanship" — with such words scholars and pundits greeted the Supreme Court's decision in the Bakke case. The praise is not surprising. The case seemed to involve a clash of irreconcilable principles: equality of opportunity for all, regardless of race; and, reparation, advantage even, for those who could not share equally in that equality, because of society's past biases. Nor was the conflict simply one of abstract principles. An allocation of social goods was directly involved. Since every applicant could not be admitted to medical school, reparations for some meant depriving others of an equal, color-blind chance.

The Supreme Court, nonetheless, tried to avoid the difficult choice. Four justices affirmed the principle of color-blind equality on statutory grounds. Four justices read the Constitution as permitting allocations based on race, and not only when such allocations made up for past discriminations against an individual, or by a specific institution, but when they redressed generalized wrongs by the whole society against a whole group. Justice Powell was the ninth, the Solomonic vote. He did what judges frequently do when faced with irreconcilable principles. He fudged.

Advantage

After stating that no advantage can be given to individuals solely because they belong to groups that have suffered past discrimination, Justice Powell, in effect, permitted such advantage, at least in university admissions. Diversity of background is crucial to education, and racial differences are part of the diversity universities are permitted to seek. Racial difference, by itself, does not yield diversity, and every individual must be free to compete for each place. But so long as universities do not tell us how race and other characteristics are weighed to achieve diversity, they can accomplish results surprisingly like those

mandated by the system to which Bakke objected. The Court will not look with eagle eyes, Justice Powell says, at programs established to achieve diversity; and, if, in accomplishing diversity, universities happen to benefit groups subject to past discrimination, what is the harm? Different devices will probably be found to support similar programs in areas other than education.

Euthanasia is prohibited, for all life is sacred, but insanity is a valid defense to murder. Justices can acquit without explanation, and who can say whether they find the defendant insane or choose simply to acquit a mercy killer. In Bakke, Justice Powell gives to universities a jury-like power. The principle whether individual equality of opportunity or sanctity of life — is inviolate. But it is compromised in practice through unexplained decisions of bodies whose judgments might be consistent with the principle but which need not be. Thus we can cleave to conflicting values — we forbid euthanasia yet free mercy killers; we bar racial preferences yet preserve affirmative action.

"Justice must satisfy the appearance of justice," quotes Justice Powell. All that is lost is — candor!

Fudging

It is only honest to recognize that sometimes fudging is the best we can do. But we must save our dishonesties for where they are essential. In tragic dilemmas when irreconcilable fundamental principles are at stake and openly affirming one value destroys the other, honesty (no less but no more fundamental than these other values) may be sacrificed. The issue is not whether subterfuge can ever be justified (it can in euthanasia) but whether it should have been used by Bakke. Did that case involve values so irreconcilable and choices so tragic, that shading honesty was better than facing the issues squarely? I think not.

The tension in Bakke stems from the 14th Amendment itself. The dominant, universal principle of

that amendment would make suspect any consideration of race. But the amendment was part of a set designed to redress the wrongs born by a specific group — blacks. It will not do to say with Justice Powell that his original theme is no longer valid. Its validity derives from its continued need and creates the conflict Justice Powell seeks to obscure by delegating authority to the universities. Blacks as a group continue to be disadvantaged, and, as Justice Blackmun suggests to his opinion, the Civil War amendments were enacted to permit redress of that group's disadvantage, even at substantial cost to individuals on other groups.

No Favoritism

Rather than fudging, the Supreme Court should have decided: No favoritism based on race or ethnicity is valid for members of most groups, regardless of generalized past discrimination. The universalist thrust of the 14th Amendment bars this and should, even if done under the guise of achieving diversity in education. Disadvantage in individual applicants may be openly considered whatever its source (the poor Appalachian gains, the well-educated son of a wealthy Puerto Rican loses his current advantage), and this suffices to give parity for most groups. Special consideration for blacks (and perhaps American Indians because as the Court notes, of their unique constitutional status) is permitted so long as they, as a group, remain subject to generalized disadvantages, since redress of these on a societal level remains a legal object of the Civil War amendments.

Such a decision would have resolved the conflict by limiting the scope of the reparation theme of the 14th Amendment to that group which it was designed and remains necessary. This would have immediately reduced the dangers inherent in racially-based reparation programs. The universal theme of the 14th Amendment would have been reaffirmed, and would ultimately destroy the other when blacks, as a group, are treated like others. Little discretion with respect to race would be given to unrepresentative institutions (universities are not just) whose past use of discretion gives one little comfort. (How recently was the need for diversity used by universities to exclude members of disfavored groups?) And, perhaps most important, the Court would have avoided subterfuges which, though sometimes necessary in truly tragic choices, are as tempting as they are dangerous.

Guido Calabresi, Sterling Professor of Law at Yale University, wrote this article for The New York Times.

Letters

Taiwan's Future

Think about the sufferings of the people in Vietnam and Cambodia under Communist rule, and then imagine the sufferings of the people in Taiwan if they come under Chinese Communist rule. Thus, humanitarian President Carter should think twice over his dealings with Peking. Nobody should believe that Peking might be dissuaded to seize Taiwan by force, since it insists on Taiwan being an integral part of China.

Henry Kissinger made a peace treaty with North Vietnam in Paris, but so what, since the Vietnamese Communists subsequently marched their troops to the South. I can see now that the Carter Administration is being led into a similar trap, laid this time by the Chinese Communists.

Only the U.S. defense treaty with Taiwan remains solid and if Peking gives up its claim over the sovereignty of Taiwan, then the security of Taiwan and the welfare of Taiwanese be guaranteed.

Blantyre, Malawi.

Taxing Questions

The latest report on taxation of Americans living in Western Europe provides us with no comfort in regard to the Section 911 exclusion, or relief from the proposed discriminatory treatment as compared with other overseas Americans. But

it indicates that some relief may be available through adjustments for our higher cost of living.

What is crucial is that the bill include recognition of the higher and different tax structures prevailing in France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Scandinavia and elsewhere compared with the United States and Third World countries as reported by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. At the very least we should permit deductions for foreign TV and property and occupancy taxes which are similar to state taxes for which deductions may be taken by Americans living in the United States.

The conference committees of the House and the Senate must still meet and it is not too late to let Rep. Al Ullman, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee and Sen. Russell Long know how we feel.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.

Paris.

Going Hollywood

Incidental intelligence gleaned during a visit to Hollywood: "Draft" beer is sold in bottles. Last Sunday's Los Angeles Times had 426 pages and weighed nearly six pounds. The IRS telephone number here is 629-1040. The latest drink is a Dickens martini. No olive or twist.

AL HIX.

Those 'Do-It-Yourself' God Kits

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — To visit a bookstore today is to feel misgivings about universal literacy, which has produced a mass market for hundreds of profoundly sad and handbooks on achieving happiness. Sixty years ago P.G. Wodehouse wrote about fashionable parties where "men with new religious drink tea with women with new hats." Spiritual fads, like other fashions, change with the seasons; and today publishers offer:

"Moodswing: The Third Revolution in Psychiatry," "Psychiatry," "Psycho-Cybernetics and Self-Fulfillment," "Kicking the Fear Habit," "How to Be Your Own Best Friend," "Looking Out for Number One," "When I Say No, I Feel Guilty" ("systematic assertive therapy"), "The Strategy of Self-Esteem," "I Ain't Well — But I Sure Am Better" (not to be confused with "I Ain't Much, Baby — But I'm All I've Got" or "I'm O.K., You're O.K."), "Biorhythm Compatibility," and "Release Your Brakes!" (an "owner-operator's manual for the human system").

For those whose brakes are really off, there is "Running and Being," a gurgly assertion that jogging "joins body and soul into integrated wholeness," because: "If you want to find answers to the Big Questions about your soul, you'd best begin with the little questions about your body."

Such "manuals" are, as Henry Fairlie says, "Do-It-Yourself God Kits which report what the serpent said: 'Ye shall be as Gods.' These books are read by people who (in Fairlie's words) watch their moods and feelings 'as they watch the bathroom scales.'"

Fairlie is a sort of C.S. Lewis with sharpened teeth. Although he is a "reluctant unbeliever," he is a Scot in the tradition of such ferocious divines as John Knox. His slender new book refutes the common premise of the "self-fulfillment" books: the idea that personal faults are mechanical (and hence excusable) malfunctions which can be easily corrected by thinking.

His book, "The Seven Deadly Sins Today," has this theme: We are sinful, and easier explanations of the human condition involve a shriveled concept of human nature. The seven sins (Pride, Envy, Anger, Sloth, Avarice, Gluttony, Lust) express the truth about tendencies in every personality. "We may be given our nature," but we make our characters," Fairlie says, and if we do not take seriously our deep-seated inclination to evil, we abandon resistance to it and cannot take seriously our capacity for virtue.

Pride is the abiding sin of the "self-actualization" movement, which is "not only self-centeredness raised to self-obsession, but a rationalization for self-aggrandizement." Like most sin, Pride involves anti-social solitude, a quest for self-sufficiency by people who envy Jonathan Livingston Seagull's life beyond restraining obligations to other.

Envy is often a form of aggression produced by Pride. Today, for example, people think they are artists (or at least gaitists) because they have a "right" to be. So if we cannot paint well, we will destroy the canons of painting. "The envious trivializes standards of achievement in order to make 'achievement' possible for all, thereby leveling elites."

A society based, in large measure, on Envy that is rationalized as egalitarianism ("few socialist tracts are as implicitly and insidiously egalitarian as an advertisement on television") is a society that undermines the potentialities of people in whom envy has replaced more strenuous aspirations. Anger produced by Envy expresses wrath about not getting "rights," which are defined by "needs," which are defined by appetites, which are self-justifying.

Sloth may be the characterizing sin of an age that conceives of life as mere "passages" (from "in Fairlie's words) "meaningless 'now' to meaningless 'now,'" requiring no more arduous striving for excellence than is implied in this soothing book title: "est: 60 Hours That Transform Your Life."

Avarice is the inordinate love of temporal things, beginning with the most temporal thing: "now." Gluttony and Lust are other forms of anti-social solitude for people who lay waste their powers by exercising only a fraction of their natures.

To understand the Deadly Sins, says Fairlie, is to understand the depth and complexity of personality, and to understand that we are unique as persons and are not just common denominators of a psychological condition. To be reduced to a "condition" is to be — in a sense — demoralized.

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But No Intent Seen to Cut Aid to Elderly

Longevity Taxing Swedish Health Care

By Harry Nelson
STOCKHOLM, July 7 — The "little old ladies" have become prime topic of conversation among Swedish health-care planners and members of Parliament.

The underlying reason is that Swedish women lead the world in longevity — an average of 76.5 years. (Swedish males also lead the world but live an average of 4.7 years less than Swedish women.)

But a more cogent reason has to do with the increasing cost of health care, about which the Swedes, like everyone else in the world, are very concerned.

Swedes over 50 years old have twice as much hospitalization as do 20-year-olds. Swedes over 70 represent only 10 percent of the population but use almost half of all the nation's hospital care. Eighty-year-olds, who are 2.5 percent of the population, require 25 percent of all hospital care.

790,000 Over 70

In 1975, the number of Swedes over 70 was 790,000. (Sweden's population is 8.2 million.) By 1985, it is estimated that the number over 70 years of age will reach nearly 1 million.

The increasing proportion of elderly, who require a disproportionate amount of health care, applies to most other developed countries. A 1971 United Nations report said that the number of persons over 60 in the world — they numbered 291 million at that time — will double by the year 2000.

Many health authorities believe it is not possible to supply all the health demands of everybody because, unlike the economics of

other kinds of goods and services, the demand for health care is insatiable.

To make matters worse, most nations may be nearing the limit they are willing to spend on health care. If these suppositions are true, some important decisions will have to be made about priorities for spending health-care dollars.

In Sweden, Britain and West Germany — all nations with varying types of national health plans — there appears to be no intent to reduce the priority given to services for the elderly. Compared to the United States, the elderly fare at least as well in each of those countries and in some respects much better.

But there can be no question that the disproportionate amount of health-care money going for a relatively small percentage of the population — no matter how deserving it — is a growing concern in those countries.

"Sweden is in a depressed economic situation and discussions are going on about how big a part of the gross national product can be allocated to the medical-care system and how costs shall be divided between central and local governments," said Bengt Jansson, an official of the National Board of Health and Welfare.

Retirees to Be 30%

"The retired part of our population will increase 30 percent during the next 12 years. The facilities to take care of old people is lagging behind the demographic development."

"The economic situation will not allow us to allocate new resources to our medical-care system. It must be a question of reallocation."

Reallocation is the source of official concern because of the implication that resources must be taken away from someone — someone who is bound to complain loudly because his needs no longer are being met at the same level.

There are also concerns about whether the decreasing proportion of the working population will be willing to support an increasing number of pensioners, many of whom received substantially increased benefits during the late 1960s and early 1970s.

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France Upholds Extradition of Radical Lawyer

PARIS, July 7 (Reuters) — France's leading constitutional body ruled today that the government acted legally in November when it extradited a leftist lawyer, Klaus Croissant, to West Germany. The Council of State ruling closed the case.

At the time the extradition order received strong criticism, especially from Andre Braunschweig, the French magistrate's union president, who declared that the case had been marked by a lack of respect for judicial authority.

Mr. Croissant, wanted by West Germany on charges of aiding the Basque-Mainhof urban guerrillas, was sent back to his native country only a few hours after a Paris court approved the Bonn government's extradition request.

He was returned despite the decision of his French defense team to appeal the order. Mr. Croissant, 47, is being tried in Stuttgart.

U.K. Vessel Cancels Denmark Mission

LONDON, July 7 (Reuters) — A British Navy vessel has canceled a scheduled visit to Denmark after angry Danish reactions to Britain's new fishery restrictions. It was learned today.

The fishery patrol boat Orkney was to have paid a courtesy call next week at the port of Helsingør, but will not make the visit "for operational reasons," a Defense Ministry spokesman said today.

A Sign of Changes by Mao's Successors

Skirt and Blouse Revolution Brightens China Scene

By Linda Mathews

HONG KONG — Those regulation Mao jackets and baggy pants that have concealed the figures of Chinese women for the past decade are on their way out, according to observers in Peking.

In what seems to be a fashion revolution, Chinese women of all ages have begun to abandon their drab blue and gray uniforms in favor of flowered skirts and brightly colored blouses. "Suddenly you can see everybody's legs," said an appreciative Canadian resident of Peking. "It's great."

No official announcement heralded China's new fashion trend, but it appears to be endorsed by the Communist Party's highest ranks.

The wives of People's Liberation Army soldiers, whose families are often held up as models for the rest of Chinese society, first started stepping out in skirts last month. By last weekend, the style had been adopted by many women taking Sunday afternoon strolls through the parks of the capital.

And now, foreigners say, Peking's largest department store is selling fabrics, precut to skirt length, for home sewing. Skirts have even made a tentative appearance at the Great Hall of the People, the cavernous government reception hall on Tian An Men Square. Lin Chai-mei, wife of Dep-

uty Premier Li Hsien-nien, has worn conservatively tailored evening dresses to the last two state banquets.

While Mr. Li, the No. 4 man in the hierarchy, has been delivering the customary banquet speeches, laced as always with anti-Soviet diatribes, many of his listeners reportedly have been stealing glances at the length of his wife's skirts.

The consensus: Peking's latest fashion-sender favors hem at midcalf.

The skirt renaissance may be the most visible sign so far of the changes sweeping post-Mao China. It is not an isolated phenomenon.

Since the death of Mao Tse-tung 21 months ago, his successors have favored a society that seems less obsessed with revolutionary slogans and more concerned with the quality of people's lives. Insofar as the budget permits, the government of Hua Kuo-feng and Teng Hsiao-ping has leavened the austerity that Mao imposed with small luxuries and doses of material comforts.

China has purchased unprecedented quantities of sugar and cooking oil from overseas to make those tightly rationed commodities more widely available. At a light-industry conference that ended recently, Peking Deputy Premier Kang Shih-en called on factory managers and workers to double their production of consumer goods by 1985 and "make great ad-

The men of China have not been neglected. Although men are sticking to the high-collared jackets and loose-fitting trousers favored by Mao even before the 1949 Communist takeover, the wide variety of fabrics now available in China's tailor shops allows for a certain amount of individuality.

"I swear I saw Chinese officials wearing pin-striped Mao suits with slightly indented waists," said a veteran importer from New York's garment district after last month's Canton Trade Fair. "The differences in the cut and quality of men's suits are more noticeable now than ever before."

"In Peking, you get the idea that China is being run by men who realize the revolution isn't going to be lost if they let women wear pretty clothes," said a European resident of Peking. "Such things are treated as harmless indulgences."

Chinese leaders almost certainly have more serious motives for reintroducing a little style and luxury to Chinese life. Such changes are guaranteed to win the favor of the vast majority of citizens and may even stir some grassroots enthusiasm for the ambitious modernization drive now being mounted in Peking.

China's economic planners have called for 10 percent increases in industrial output every year be-

tween now and 1985, a target that seems unattainable without the cooperation of a work force that, until recently, had been demoralized and underproductive.

Although men and children share in the current liberalization, Chinese women undoubtedly benefit the most. Not only are skirts back in style, but also, since April 1, women have been permitted to chop off their pigtails and curl their hair.

The 12 newly prescribed hairstyles, which include ponytails, short pageboys and some modest bouffants, were selected according to "the principles of health, beauty, elegance and thrift," the Chinese news agency reported.

The skirts that have appeared so far are a long way from the form-fitting, side-slitted cheongsams once favored by Chinese women and now worn almost exclusively by Taiwan matrons and Hong Kong bargirls. Whether pleated or loosely gathered, the newly returned skirts are invariably worn with short-sleeved overblouses, plastic sandals and ankle socks.

By Western standards, such dressing may be stodgy. But it represents a sharp turnaround in China, where such outward signs of femininity as dresses, high heels and cosmetics have been banned as bourgeois.

© Los Angeles Times



FEARLESS FANATICS — Thrill-seekers run before the bulls at the annual Feria de San Fermin in Pamplona, Spain. No injuries were reported on the first day of the fiesta, at which thousands climb fences, perch atop cars and lean from balconies each morning to watch the traditional running of the bulls from corrals to the bullring.

Police Quote Captured Guerrillas

Cubans Allegedly Trained Basque Rebels in Algiers

MADRID, July 7 (AP) — Some of the Basque separatist guerrillas who are terrorizing northern Spain have received secret commando training from Cuban military experts in Algiers, according to high police sources here.

The sources said that a Cuban connection was uncovered several months ago after police arrested members of the Marxist-line Basque separatist organization ETA in the Basque region.

The captured ETA members are said to have told police that they received three months of training in an Algerian Army camp outside Algiers. They also are quoted as having said that their instructors spoke Cuban-accented Spanish and were identified by other instructors in the camp as Cuban soldiers.

Cuba is estimated to have between 200 and 500 military and civilian advisers in Algeria, according to sources outside Spain.

The training of about 20 Basque separatists took place during the last year, the sources here said, before the fresh ETA campaign, begun last October, to demand independence for the four Basque provinces.

29 Deaths Claimed

Since the free elections on June 15 of last year, the first for Spain in 41 years, ETA guerrillas claim to have killed 14 policemen and 15 civilians, wounded 69 and carried out about 350 attacks, including 84 bombings, 31 kidnappings and 31 kidnappings.

The latest ETA slaying was that of Bilbao newspaper editor Jose Maria Portell, 46, an ETA expert who had been in contact with the separatist organization when it was fighting the Franco regime.

Neither the Foreign Ministry nor the Interior Ministry here had any comment on the reported Cuban connection. Cuba and Spain have maintained diplomatic relations since Fidel Castro came to power

Obituaries

Barbara Paley, Symbol Of Fashion, Chic in '60s

NEW YORK, July 7 (NYT) — Barbara Cushing Paley, 63, wife of CBS chairman William Paley, died of cancer yesterday at their apartment here.

Mrs. Paley's sense of elegance set a standard for style-conscious women for three decades. Her approval gave immediate cachet in the world of fashion, beauty and decor, and her appearance at a public event was a signal for celebrity attention.

Mrs. Paley was named to fashion's Hall of Fame in 1958. Her meticulous grooming and attention to detail were a source of both admiration and envy among her peers, and she was a perennial on the list of the world's best-dressed women. She was first named in 1941 and subsequently appeared 14 times, all but once in the top position.

A gracious woman with a ready and warm smile, Mrs. Paley achieved her greatest recognition in the 1960s before fashion became widely influenced by youth and a more casual "anything goes" approach.

In that decade, she was to many the ultimate symbol of perfectionist chic, the inspiration for mannequins that lined the windows of Lord & Taylor and for countless sketches, photographs and articles in magazines and newspapers throughout the country.

Acceptable Gray

Her appearance in pants gave them a stamp of acceptability, and when her hair became threaded with gray and she made no attempt to hide it, scores of silver-haired heads began to emerge from hiding.

Mrs. Paley, who was known to her friends as Babe or Babe, was born on July 5, 1915, the youngest of three daughters of Dr. Harvey Cushing of Boston, an internationally known brain specialist.

She attended the Winsor School in Boston and the Westover School in Middlebury, Conn., before being presented to society in Boston in 1934. Three of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's sons, Franklin Jr., James and John, were among the ushers at the debut. James Roosevelt was at the time married to her sister Betsy, now Mrs. John Hay Whitney.

Barbara Cushing worked as a fashion editor at Vogue magazine for almost two years before her marriage, in September, 1940, to Stanley Mortimer Jr. of New York. Her association with Vogue continued until 1947, with brief absences for the birth of a son and a daughter. The marriage ended in divorce in 1946.

Her second marriage took place in July 28, 1947, only days after Mr. Paley's Reno divorce from his first wife, now Dorothy Hirschman, to whom he reportedly gave a \$1.5 million settlement.

—ENID NEMY

John Harvey Wheeler

DURHAM, N.C., July 7 (AP) — John Harvey Wheeler, 70, bank president and political and civil rights figure, died at his home yesterday.

Mr. Wheeler joined the black-owned Mechanics and Farmers Bank here as a teller in 1929 and became its president in 1952.

He was appointed to the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission by President John F. Kennedy in 1961 and worked with Vice President Lyndon Johnson in drafting civil rights legislation in the early '60s. In 1964 he became North Carolina's first black delegate to a Democratic national convention.

Mr. Wheeler was one of the first blacks to be appointed to a high

position in the state party, becoming assistant treasurer in 1968 and later financial director.

He grew up in Atlanta, receiving an undergraduate degree with highest honors from Morehouse College in 1929. He studied law at night and received his degree from North Carolina Central University in 1947. He was a member of the NAACP legal staff for North Carolina and served as vice chairman of the National Citizens' Committee for Community Relations, and on the President's Committee on Urban Housing.



Barbara Cushing Paley
... a 1957 photograph

Maritime Pact Reached On Criteria for Seamen

LONDON, July 7 (AP) — The world's seafaring nations reached agreement today on the world's first pact regulating and setting minimum requirements for masters and crews of merchant ships on the high seas.

The agreement, reached after a 31-week meeting here, sets basic standards for the issue of certificates to captains, officers and crews. It also spells out the training, experience and knowledge required for each grade of the seafaring profession.

The pact is aimed at reducing the accident rate among merchant ships in order to save lives and property and protect the marine and coastal environment from pollution. It is based on the official assumption that 80 percent of the world's marine accidents are caused by human error.

The agreement leaves to coastal states, however, the application of their own regulations and legislation for ships navigating in "near coastal waters."

72 Nations

The conference, called by the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, an auxiliary body of the United Nations, was attended by 460 representatives from 72 nations, including the Vatican, and a number of international and intergovernmental bodies that frequently are consulted by the organization. It opened on June 14.

The new world pact is called "Convention of Standards of Training, Certification and Watch-

keeping for Seafarers." In addition to the main text and annexes, there are 23 separate resolutions adopted by the conference that recommend additional procedures.

All 72 nations attending the talks signed the pact, but it will not become binding until at least 25 nations representing half the world's merchant navy tonnage have ratified it.

Judging by previous experience, it will be several years before sufficient ratifications pass through national legislatures to allow the new pact to become binding for the signatories.

The agreement will be applied to all ships over 200 tons gross.

Malaysia to Vote For Parliament

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, July 7 (AP) — Five million Malaysians vote tomorrow for representatives to the 154-seat Parliament and to 10 state assemblies.

A 50,000-man police force and the army of 70,000 was being deployed to ensure that the 3,000 guerrillas of the banned Communist Party of Malaysia did not cause trouble, police said.

The opposition already was conceding victory to the National Front coalition party of Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Onn.

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Torture Ban Passed By Spain Parliament

MADRID, July 7 (Reuters) — The upper house of Spain's Parliament has approved an article in the new penal code making torture a crime.

The clause, passed unanimously last night, was approved by the lower house last month. It will become law when signed by the king.

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The Art Market

A Sale That Paid Honor To a Scholarly Collector

By Souten Melikian

LONDON, July 7 (IHT) — The sale of Harold L. Peterson's collection of arms and armor held Wednesday at Christie's is one of those events that get overlooked because people are distracted by a recent commotion — in this case, the Von Hirsch sale.

It was the first time in a decade or so that a large collection of medieval, Renaissance and 17th-century armor was offered on the open market. For scholars the auction was like a passing memorial to America's best-known writer on arms and armor. He wrote hundreds of publications, and "The Treasury of the Gun" which won him fame, was even the object of a pirate edition in the Far East.

Peterson, who joined the National Park Service as a historian in 1947 and was its chief curator from 1964 until his death last January, was responsible for the thousands of artifacts and objets d'art of all kinds and periods on U.S. historical sites. He loved objects, but he loved them as a man fascinated by history, with its quirks and quaintness. His approach to arms and armor, which he collected over a lifetime, has been characterized by a friend of his as a romantic one. This, together with his modest means, determined the nature and scope of his collection. The professional scholar's precise knowledge and the born art lover's feel for beauty — the supreme weapon for a collector — allowed him to amass objects which were seldom unique but often highly desirable.

He loved, for example, the extraordinary helmets made by German and Italian armorers in the first half of the 16th century with their stylization of the human head. Some of the artists succeeded in conveying all the nuances of threatening mockery and brutality of a warrior. They have a surrealistic feel strongly suggestive of De Chirico's aesthetics, four centuries before De Chirico. Compared with them, much of contemporary metal sculpture, which has often aimed at

similar effects, looks banal and shoddy — and miserably inferior in the technical mastery of volume and shape.

Peterson, with his eye for nuances, chose the best in a field where it was possible to make cheap buys because the other collectors who were in the running in the postwar years were almost exclusively concerned with rarity not aesthetic achievement.

Two German "close helmets," both made around 1530, were typical items in his collection. They are not unique but the expression of irony conveyed by the geometric rendering of ferociousness. This type is well represented in the Geneva Musée d'Art et d'Histoire and turns up in the market once every two or three years but Peterson's were especially amusing, hence the high price of £1,760 that one of them brought.

Through the sale, objects that were not outstandingly rare rose far above the estimates, at least by half and sometimes doubling them because they had that appeal that characterizes a true collector's choice, beauty plus charm due to the patina or the odd inventive detail. Occasionally, however, Peterson's flair allowed him to make up



German "close helmet" (c. 1530) (left), sold at Christie's for £1,210, and Savoyard helmet (c. 1600), which brought £1,045 at Wednesday's sale of armor from Peterson collection.



for his modest means and spot rarities before they had been publicized as such. He acquired from Joe Kindig of York, Pa., a hunting knife related to a group of swords that includes fewer than 10 specimens. The series was later identified by Claude Blair in his book on the James de Rothschild collection at Waddesdon Manor in England. Little-known paintings in which they are represented allowed the English scholar to demonstrate their English origin and date them to the early 17th century. Peterson's knife rose to £242.

He also bought a fine Scottish broadsword of the 17th century, which the National Museum of Antiquities at Edinburgh reportedly bought for £308 and an unusual English backsword made at Hounslow about 1630, which unaccountably sold at a bargain price for £198.

That was the exception in Wednesday's sale, for all his other finer pieces sold through the roof. A splendid English helmet of the type called "closed burgonet" belonged to the very earliest period of

English armory, the first half of the 16th century when Henry VIII set up the first workshops at Greenwich. It was bought for £1,870 by the Tower of London, one of the world's four or five top museums of arms and armor and which hardly has gaps in this period.

The greatest rarity among Peterson's treasures, however, was not laid out on the block Wednesday. This is a German wooden shield of the late 13th or early 14th century with a much-rubbed coat of arms which was bought before the sale for the Metropolitan Museum by curator Helmut Nickel, another authority in the field.

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Theater in London

An Easy Victory for Love and Laughter

By John Walker

LONDON, July 7 (IHT) — Modern poetic drama in Britain flourished and faltered with T. S. Eliot and Christopher Fry. Fry had the advantage in that he was a man of the theater, an actor and a director before he became a writer. For a while he dominated postwar British theater until his style of literary drama was swept away by that gritty avalanche of social realism and protest launched by the Royal Court Theatre in the late 1950s.

Fry, now 70, turned to writing for the cinema — including scripts for such undistinguished films as "Ben Hur" and "The Bible" — and has written the libretto for Penderecki's opera "Paradise Lost," which opens in Chicago in four months and will be performed at La Scala in January.

Meanwhile, the Prospect Company at the Old Vic has revived a play which Fry did himself, "The Lady's Not for Burning," which has not been seen in London since its triumphant first production in 1948-49 with a cast that included John Gielgud, Pamela Brown, Richard Burton and Claire Bloom.

It is unlikely to be followed by any outburst of verse drama. For all its many felicities, Fry's play is clearly a dramatic dead-end.

Indeed, it is far less poetic than many modern prose plays, such as David Rudkin's "The Sons of Light," that fuse myth and fantasy and mime in the dark world of the unconscious. Fry's writing rarely has any emotional pressure behind it and never suggests a compulsive need to communicate complex reactions to the world.

Decorations

He is a mandarin, urbane, civilized, slightly remote, who enjoys language for its decorative qualities. He uses verse as a way of hiding drama's natural vulgarity.

"The Lady's Not for Burning" is one of a quartet of seasonal plays, intended to have a springlike quality, although Sally Gardner's set has an autumnal feeling about it. But there is a lightness and freshness about most of the acting. And the two principals — Derek Jacobi as Thomas Mendip, a young man who wants to be hanged, and Eileen Atkins as Janet Jourdemayne, a young woman seeking to avoid being burned as a witch — give superb performances, delighting in Fry's burlesqued language, making the most of his abundant wit.

Underneath its verbal exuberance, the play most resembles a contest between George Bernard Shaw's "The Devil's Disciple" and

"St. Joan." It offers a witty, charming outcast running rings around bureaucrats and the narrow-minded and a strong-minded woman reasonably opposed to the superstitious credulity of the world.

But, unlike Shaw, the debate here is an unequal one. Thomas and Janet have all the best lines and their opponents are bumbling caricatures, quite without any sense of power or danger. Love and laughter are offered as answers to cruelty and violence, and their victory is a too easy one.

And usually, the language impedes the dramatic glow. Fry is a poet, but not a dramatic one. He flourishes the brilliance of his images — "what a wonderful thing is metaphor," says his hero early on and the play proves it — so that one stops to admire his tropes for their own sake and not for what they add to the play.

But there is much pleasure in hearing fine language finely spoken. George Baker's direction does as much as possible to emphasize the play's action, even if that means a little too many bustling entrances. And there is some delightful comic acting from Michael Dennis as a pompous mayor, Brenda Bruce as a harassed, simple mother who longs to escape from the fuss and have a holiday in a perfect vacuum, and Robert Edeson as a bemused, musical priest.

Music in Italy

Spoleto Festival Reaches Successful Halfway

By William Weaver

SPOLETO, Italy, July 7 (IHT) — The 21st Festival of Two Worlds is reaching its halfway point, and now, as usual, its box-office success is assured. Nearly all performances are sold out, and despite latecomers fight for the few remaining tickets. Artistically — also as usual — the results have been mixed but not uninteresting. The Spoleto aim has always been to provoke discussion more than to gather applause.

The opening production —

Rossini's "Cenerentola" — outraged many critics and seasoned opera-goers. Borrowed from the Lyons Opera, Jean-Marie Simon's staging is perverse but stimulating. Basically, he has tried to Brechtify the "playful opera" of Jacopo Ferretti's charming libretto, turning "Cenerentola" into a down-to-earth but not unconscious representative of the exploited proletariat. Some of the results — especially in the first act — are fascinating, but the invention runs downhill as the work proceeds. And Simon's nutty idea of turning the heroine's final rondo into a grim mad scene just does not work.

The Spoleto Festival Orchestra, a group of American students assembled for the brief season, was really not up to the demands of the sparkling score. Sylvain Cambreling conducted with a heavy hand, achieving good ensemble but not smooth sound or proper balance (the flute was shrilly prominent throughout). Of the singers, Benedetta Piccoli — in the title role — was the most promising. This young artist has a big voice, which she skillfully kept scaled down most of the time, negotiating the agility passages ably if not always beautifully. She may not really be a Cenerentola,

but she is a singer of talent and an accomplished actress.

The orchestra sounded better — though too brisk — under Giuseppe Patane for "Falstaff," the festival's other large-scale opera production. But the staging of Giulio Chazallettes was a disaster. Simon, for "Cenerentola," had at least a coherent, if wretched view of the work. Chazallettes could only think up cheap gags, making Verdi's masterpiece a vulgar farce. The director also introduced a number of pointless changes, such as shifting the first scene to a bedroom in the Garter Inn.

Brisk Orchestra

At 38, the gifted baritone Angelo Romero is not necessarily too young to essay the part of Falstaff, but he must give it more thought and be must have the help of another director. For the present his interpretation is all prancing and gesticulating (at times with curious, ill-advised effeminacy). Some of the singing sounded good on opening night, but countless small points were without effect (including the great line, "Vado a farmi bello," and the delightful "Quando paggio" aria was clumsily muffed.

Alberto Rinaldi is a forthright, effective Ford, and Carmen Lavanti, a sweet Mame. Otherwise, the cast is dim. Ulisse Santucci has designed handsome sets and costumes. But they can hardly retrieve such an irritating, destructive staging.

While Simon and Chazallettes were overdoing things, clever Gian Carlo Menotti staged two short operas of his own — "Martin's Lie" and "The Egg" — with admirable economy, wit and tact. In the stark, appropriate atmosphere of the romantic Church of Santa Eufemia, these two unpretentious, deft pieces were fluently conducted by Joseph Flummerfelt, who had under his baton members of the festival orchestra and his own virtuoso Westminster Choir, as well as a gifted children's chorus well trained by Edda Calvano. Constance Mellen designed fine costumes for both works, which were also strongly cast. Esther Hinds — as the deady sin of pride in the second work — and Anastasie Vrenios — as Saint Simon Stylites — were particularly impressive. The operas were given in a new Italian translation done by the composer for this occasion.

Hollywood has long realized that the Bible is good box office. Alec McCowen has now proved it true for the theater in the most extraordinary way. At the Comedy Theatre he is performing, for a short season, the whole of St. Mark's Gospel, which he acts rather than reads, having committed its 16 chapters to memory.

His arrival in the West End commercial theater with this unlikely entertainment is in response to a popular demand which began after he did some Sunday night performances at the Riverside Studio.

St. Mark's is the shortest, simplest and, probably, the oldest of the Gospels. There are times, particularly in the early chapters, when it sounds like a synopsis for a sequel to "The Exorcist," so many devils are being cast out. It is, though, the least mystical of the Gospels and shows less concern than the others for wider moral precepts.

McCowen's slightly dry, quirky tone, which releases the sardonic qualities of the text and controls the passion, is ideally suited to his task. He has rescued it — with brilliance — from the accustomed ecclesiastical approach, bringing to life its humanity and simplicity and its direct, engrossing telling of a highly dramatic story.

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"Lieu Rouge au Chateau" (1975), a collage and painting by Jean Dubuffet on exhibition at Turin show devoted to him.

Art in Turin

Italian Industry Steps In to Give Dubuffet His Due

By Edith Schloss

TURIN, July 7 (IHT) — After Renault buried Dubuffet in cement, Fiat has resurrected him. The Italian auto firm, by organizing a comprehensive exhibition and event in the Frenchman's honor and with his cooperation, has taken an extraordinary step. The show, "Encounters With Jean Dubuffet" (paintings, projections and daily performances of "Cocoon Bazar" at Turin's Palazzo delle Arti, Parco Valentino, to July 15), has a specific significance in this country.

Until now only state and city institutions were concerned with the arts. There is no precedent for cultural activities and grants sponsored by private industry, as has long been the case in the United States. Referring to Fiat magnate Gianni Agnelli, the active spirit behind the Dubuffet venture, the artist declared at its opening that "the flame of the Medici has not yet been extinguished" and, faithful to his anti-culture stance, added he was glad "no museum director or art historian" had had anything to do with the exhibition.

The show, set up according to the artist's directions, consists of four sections, the first of color-slide blowups of early work illuminated in dark vaults. The section of paintings, a few from the early period, many from the "Hourloupe" cycle and the recent ones, are mounted on black. The third section is a complex projection of stills of his "Closely Related" sculpture garden and the cabinet of "Logogique" accompanied by funny strumming noises. Finally, there is his peculiar chamber "opera," "Cocoon Bazar," in its latest version.

Rejection
Starting from scratch at the age of 41, Dubuffet, a sophisticated Frenchman, taught himself painting. Immensely civilized, he rejected civilization, going directly into our age-old relationship with matter on this earth. He spread paint like mud, scratched into it like a child and made surfaces out of butterfly wings and flower stars. He called himself anti-cultural, which probably meant his images had nothing to do with our modern idea of culture but rather with man's natural picture-making urge.

These first works were not really ugly or "brut" but, on the contrary, bewitching, because they touched buried memories and unconscious needs. A comment on so-called "progress" they were filled with a sly, clumsy poetry and a wild humor.

Then one day, Dubuffet made a switch from the Stone Age to the Machine Age.

It is said that in a moment of stagnation, he suddenly found a way out looking at his own doodles by the telephone. Thick black lines came to surround gawky forms of asbestos white touched with primary red and blue. It all was somewhat like Leger's earlier homage to modern times. The inquest into the materiality of nature was thrown overboard in favor of what might be called a parody of the multiplicity, overdevelopment and efficiency of technology.

The shapes, wiggling like puzzle forms, were interlocking but also interchangeable. They became busier and busier. Dubuffet's new mania eventually made them sprout out of the conventional flat

picture and become gnarly sculpture in the round. As if that were not enough, they proliferated into gardens and shelters as artificial as a fish... made its habitat and food out of its own secretion," as Dubuffet says in his writings.

Work Scrapped

One elaborate monument in this "Hourloupe" cycle style was commissioned by the artworld of Renault, but after years of preparation, it was scrapped and destroyed by order of a new president.

Not satisfied with these habitats, Dubuffet went further and literally set his shapes into motion by creating a theatrical extravaganza called "Cocoon Bazar." It was first shown at the Guggenheim Museum in New York, then at the Grand Palais in Paris and now has been entirely revised for the Parco Valentino showing here.

The "opera," which lasts an hour, is not theater. It is an animated picture. It is as if one of Dubuffet's paintings had burst at the seams or been cut to pieces and tried to get together again. The parts, jagged and jigsaw-puzzle shapes, seem governed by an arbitrary magnet leading them hither and thither. They are flat-painted panels on costars, assembling, overlapping and dispersing, opening and shutting.

Little hobgoblin figures that scurry among them are also flat. Only a few potato-shaped golems, progressing with leaden foot and a certain burlesque tilt, are in the round. Despite some obvious protruberances, all these creatures are sexless. The endless shifting is accomplished by unseen dancers behind the objects or inside them.

The whole wavering frieze of fragments, covered with thick black line on dead white and ornamented with red and blue, neither untangles nor adds up. Monotony in avant-garde theater seems to be its very drama but there seems incidental.

Background Music

This also goes for the background music made by the artist. The sounds themselves are not uninteresting. But machine-shop creakings, assembly-line banging, moanings and barking and distorted human speech, though naively considered revolutionary by the artist, have been standbys of new music for decades. And here their order is haphazard — only with the

finale, when the asbestos knights and golems huddle in a family group while a slide of sharp black line like a spiderweb rotates over them, making them look like science-fiction decor or a machine-age fairy tale, does "Cocoon Bazar" come suddenly alive.

Recently, Dubuffet has veered back to ordinary painting again, brushing his little homunculi and their appendages on pieces of paper, which he then pastes next to each other to make large scribbly quiltlike surfaces. These are loose in style, in sweet or electrical colors, but lack the conviction and sly and naive attack of the earliest work. Now that Dubuffet knows how to paint, he has lost his technical innocence and the originality of expression that came with it.

The recent paintings are intriguing enough, but look pale to those who were moved by Dubuffet's first appearance in the late forties and later in the fifties.

On the whole, this "Encounter With Dubuffet," lavishly offered to the public by a major industry, is something new. Despite its specific shortcomings, it should be taken as a valuable first step toward a different kind of encouragement of the arts.

Art in Paris

Sam Francis: The Ritual and Spiritual

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, July 7 (IHT) — The paintings of Sam Francis have a pattern that is unmistakable but, as the current show of his recent works at Beaubourg (to Sept. 4) confirms, they should probably not be looked at the way one usually looks at paintings in the context of Western culture — that is, as an image. They should instead be considered as the end result of an activity which resembles a ritual based on a spiritual discipline.

The soldiers of Titus, when they entered the Holy of Holies of the Temple of Jerusalem in AD 70, were bewildered not to find the image of the God of the Jews. Theologians and mystics have declared that God is undefinable except in negative terms. He is not this, not that. When Sam Francis begins to paint, one gets the impression that what he is painting is not the colored grid by which we recognize his work, but the reserved white areas inside.

This is hardly obvious when one looks at the work itself, and if we are looking at an image (in any sense), this would be a fault. But to the extent that we are, in fact, looking at the result of an artist's direct love of color and his intimate reservations as to what this color can actually express, an image should not be expected.

The next, important aspect of this work is that while Francis is not beyond formal considerations, this form is perfectly integrated



Sam Francis at work.

into what has been referred to as his spiritual discipline.

"The space at the center of these paintings is reserved for you," he

says in one of his aphorisms. This, I assume, does not mean that it is a shrine for whom, but rather a space of silence where what is beyond color (or deep within color) and beyond words (or deep within words) can bloom.

This may sound conventionally mystical but it can also be understood in an entirely fresh and down-to-earth way. Where any representation is threatened by banality, the best way to save the essential things is to lead up to them without naming them. Francis' art is utterly in the sense that his discipline and ritual are private.

This is apparent thanks to an excellent little video film devoted to him which is being shown continuously in the exhibition hall and which offers a considerable amount of information and insight.

What emerges is the paradoxical impression that what is important is not the painting that we see, but the fact that it was painted. It is this action that we see through the painting and, rather than color itself, the artist's love of color which his use of color makes material.

This is a form of art that can be upheld only by a very high level of integrity and abnegation, and which might be described as a prayer without a god.

Around the Galleries in London

The Victorian Ideal, Roy Miles Gallery, 6 Duke Street, St. James's, London SW1, to July 28.

The thesis underlying this splendid collection of Victorian paintings and drawings is that the 19th-century ideal was classical in impulse but slowly tempered as the century progressed, with an increasing interest in popular genre and narrative works. Certainly, the great names of the Pre-Raphaelite brotherhood are well represented here — Rossetti by the magisterial drawings in red ink of "Penelope," in pen, ink and wash of "Annie Miller"; Millais by "Leisure Hours," a childhood study of the daughters of Sir John Pender; Burne-Jones by a group of works, including a Seurat-like portrait drawing of his mistress, the sculptress Maria Zambaco.

It is, however, among the little masters that the Victorian ideal is best represented — in, for example, "The Secret," two lovers being spied upon by the girl's little sister, a transcendently detailed work by William Henry Fisk (1827-1884); or in the extraordinary allegory, "Faith, Hope & Love," by Mary Lizzie Macomber (1861-1916) of Fall River, Mass., who is well represented in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Eastern Encounters, Fine Art Society, 148 New Bond Street, London W1, to July 28.

In collaboration with Louise Whitford and David Hughes, the Fine Art Society has mounted the first serious large exhibition in London of Orientalist painters of the 19th century. Virtually all the Orientalist masters are represented here, from Delacroix and Gerome to Edward Lear and John Varley Jr. Divided into five categories — four by territory and the fifth by imagination and fantasy, the show is well-catalogued by Paris-based expert Lynne Thornton.

Matise, Drawings, Graphics, Illustrated Books, Lumley Cazalet, 24 Davies Street, London W1, to July 28; 12 Oil Paintings, Marlborough Fine Art, 6 Albemarle Street, London W1, to July 31.

These two exhibitions, organized separately, fortuitously complement one another perfectly. At Lumley Cazalet there are six drawings, 1919-1948, 36 etchings and lithographs, and three books, including the famous immediately postwar book, "Jazz," with facsimile handwritten text and 20 colored stencils. At Marlborough are 12 major oils from the definitive version of "Head of Laurette, Cup of Coffee" (c. 1917) to the late interior, "Branch of Plum Blossom, Green Ground" (1948), and including the magnificent "Dancer in the Blue Tutu" of 1942.

Pierre Bonnard, The Lefevre Gallery, 30 Bruton Street, London W1, to July 29.

The 15 paintings in this show

form a major mini-retrospective, including, as they do, the early "Bouquet des Champs" (c. 1888) and the famous "Marthe Bonnard et Son Chien Noir" (1906), two paintings which hang in Bonnard's studio all his life; the great "Nu a la Chaise" (c. 1925); the famous self-portrait of 1935; the seascape, "Le Bateau Jaune" (1938); and the splendidly colored "Paysage a la Maison Rouge" (1942).

Henry Moore — The Carver, Fischer Fine Art, 30 King Street, St. James's, London SW1, to Aug. 11; The Drawings and the Henry Moore Gift, Tate Gallery, Millbank, London SW1, to Aug. 28; Henry Moore at the Serpentine, Serpentine Gallery, Kensington Gardens, London W2, to Oct. 8.

Though he is world famous, Henry Moore's work is as quintessentially English as the Yorkshire burr of his speech. A decade ago he promised to give a representative collection of his major sculptures to the nation, on condition that it be shown initially in toto. The handing over of 36 major sculptures to his native land is now celebrated in the exhibition of the Henry Moore Gift at the Tate Gallery. Concurrently, to mark the master's 80th birthday, the Tate, in collaboration with the Art Gallery of Ontario, has mounted a show of more than 260 of his best drawings; the Arts Council of Great Britain is showing in the Serpentine Gallery, and in Kensington Gardens outside, the recent carvings and bronzes, with a corner of maquettes, found objects and studio artifacts; and his gallery, Fischer Fine Art, accompanies Moore the carver. Without doubt, Henry Moore is a titan.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

Chinese Performers Open Tour of U.S. NEW YORK, July 7 (AP) — The Performing Arts Company of China opened its U.S. tour here Wednesday night.

The group of 150 dancers, acrobats, musicians, singers and actors, who appeared on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House, is the largest contingent of performers from the Peoples Republic ever to be sent to the West.

China Honors American HONG KONG, July 7 (UPI) — Columbia University Prof. Bernard F. Erlanger was honored Tuesday at a banquet given in Peking by the Chinese Academy of Sciences. The New China News Agency said that China Li-sheng, deputy secretary general of the academy, hosted the banquet for Mr. Erlanger, a professor in the microbiology department at Columbia. Mr. Erlanger arrived in Peking Monday after visiting Shanghai, Canton and Soochow at the invitation of the academy.

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Pluto Moon Sighted; Planet Found Tiniest

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP) — A moon has been discovered orbiting Pluto, a finding astronomers say reveals that the solar system's most distant planet also is its smallest, the U.S. Naval Observatory said today.

The discovery leaves only Mercury and Venus, the nearest planets to the sun, without moons. The finding brings to 35 the number of satellites of the other seven planets.

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55%	62%	CPC	2.70	5.4	9	100	40	47	47% + 1/2	47%	33%	CnsFRG	2.74	2.1	8	41	102%	38%	38%	44%	33	Eoton	2.25	6.2	6	47	36%	36%	36% - V	

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INTERNATIONAL SALES	\$40-50,000 depending exp. & qual.	Multigooduct export co. in housewares field	New York City	Int'l sales exp.; Eng. + Spa. or Fr.	Box EX-179, Wall Street Journal, 22 Cortland Street, New York, N.Y. 10007.	Wall Street Journal 28-5-78
V.P. INTERNATIONAL SALES	Very attractive	Central Texas Developer (International Real Estate).	Assumed U.S.A.	Real Estate Sales mgmt. exp. in Canada, Mexico or Europe.	Box EX-155, Wall Street Journal, 22 Cortland Street, New York, N.Y. 10007.	Wall Street Journal 28-5-78
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55:50-51

LDCs to Get Report In Geneva Session

By Victor Lusinchi

GENEVA, July 7 (NYT) — The chief negotiators of the major industrialized powers who gathered here this weekend for a final week-long drive for agreement on the essentials of a package of trade-liberalization measures will take time off Monday to report on their efforts to the developing countries.

The unexpected announcement by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the agency sponsoring the nearly five-year-old round of multinational trade negotiations, that an informal session open to all 98 participating nations will be held Monday afternoon marked a victory for the poorer lands.

They put an end last Monday to a dispute at what they viewed as a take-it-or-leave-it attitude being shown them by the United States, the Common Market and Japan as these trading giants sought to reach the outline of an agreement by the July 15 deadline they had set for themselves.

The developing countries spoke out at a meeting that they asked be held of all the nations participating in the trade talks. It was the first such session since November 1976, although an informal meeting open to all participants was held last July 15.

Spokesmen for the developing world say they fear a particular danger is that the talks will be off than before in trade terms if their views are ignored by the big industrialized nations in the key bargaining in which these powers are now engaged.

"They may reach a package of such delicately balanced mutual concessions that they will not be able to reopen the package in an attempt to accommodate our interests without unraveling their own agreement," the chief delegate of one of the more important trading

nations of the developing world explained.

Next Monday's session was described by a U.S. spokesman as "informational." It will enable the principal negotiators to explain what they are attempting to achieve and to reassure the developing countries that the July 15 deadline of the Big Three is not a cutoff date for the overall negotiations.

Meanwhile, separate but related negotiations on a new international agreement to promote orderly marketing conditions for wheat were resumed here today by a 12-member committee of major exporting and importing nations.

An accord on wheat is considered by many countries as essential to the success of the agricultural side of the trade talks.

Dollar Slips, Trade Dull

LONDON, July 7 (AP-DJ) — The dollar drifted lower against most major currencies today, reversing an upward pattern set during the prior two sessions.

The European Council, made up of EEC heads of government, declared that creation of a stable monetary system in Europe is a highly desirable objective and said decisions and commitments on the new system can be made at their scheduled Dec. 4-5 meeting in Brussels. Because the news came late in the day and probably will not have any immediate direct effect on the foreign exchange market, dealers said it had little impact on rates.

Most dealers said it is impossible to determine what effect such a system would have on the dollar until further details are revealed and the results of next week's summit meeting in Bonn are known. But it is likely that if the talks do not turn up any surprises the market's focus will quickly focus on U.S. trade prospects for the remainder of the year.

In fact, some dealers have already expressed concern that the U.S. trade gap this year may exceed last year's \$26.49 billion, with some seeing a rise to \$35 billion.

Trading was described as "thin," as most operators chose to take "flat positions" while awaiting the outcome of the economic meetings in Bremen and Bonn. Conditions were said to be "nervous" and "uncertain."

The dollar fell 85 points to 205.75 Deutsche marks, down about 1.5 pfennig on the week. It lost 1.7 centimes at 1.8175 Swiss francs, down 3.4 centimes from late last Friday. It dropped to 202.25 yen, down from 203.10 yen late yesterday and 203.55 yen last week but above its record low of 200.40 yen set Tuesday.

For the first five months, the overall payments deficit totals 191 million DM, down from the 683-million-DM deficit in the 1977 period. The current-account surplus of 5.457 billion DM in the period compared with a surplus of 4.417 billion DM in the year-ago period.

The sharp swing into deficit in the month was primarily attributable to heavy short-term capital outflows of funds — a deficit of 2.319 billion DM after being in surplus by 739 million DM in April and 362 million DM in May 1977. The long-term capital account was in deficit by 2.202 billion DM in May compared with deficits of 1.223 billion DM in April and 2.176 billion DM in the 1977 month.

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Richard Reid



William Curran Jr.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Richard Reid, has been appointed president of Esso Europe, replacing James Dean, who has been elected senior vice president of the parent Exxon Corp. as of Sept. 1. Lawrence Rawl, moving from Exxon, replaces Mr. Reid as executive vice president of Esso Europe.

William Curran Jr., managing director of First Chicago Ltd., has been elected chairman of the First National Bank of Chicago's new investment banking group based in London.

Union des Banques Arabes et Francaises has appointed Gerard Gervais as general manager, replacing Bernard Thielon who rejoins the international department of Credit Lyonnais.

Citibank has appointed William Sutton as head of Citibank's national banking group in the United Kingdom. He was previously in charge of the bank's operations in Ireland.

Lummas Co. has appointed Travis Hutchinson president of its Dutch subsidiary.

John Tuley has been appointed director of manufacturing operations for Monsanto in Europe and Africa. He was previously director of the firm's Europe-Africa textile division.

concern contributed to the recent slide in market prices, as the market began adjusting to levels where it was hoped greater retail participation would be attracted, they said.

But the analysts said that with the dollar again under pressure and the level of custody holdings showing a major increase, this could mark the beginning of a new round of foreign activity, in time for the new round of Treasury financings.

However, some of the significance of this week's large increase might be muted by the comment from a Fed spokesman that a large portion of the increase reflected the repayment by Italy of a \$1 billion loan from West Germany. Analysts said West Germany probably immediately invested the funds in marketable Treasury securities.

Nevertheless, even without this, the level of marketable holdings would have been up almost \$1.4 billion, a hefty one week surge and still considered encouraging.

Analysts also said that the \$700 million increase in M-1 reported by the Fed is at the low end of expectations but does not alter prospects that the Fed may engage in further tightening later this month.

Dealers said the recent decline in holdings indicated foreign buyers could not be counted on during the upcoming financing period. This

Foreign Holdings Rise, Soothe U.S. Market Fears

NEW YORK, July 7 (Reuters) — A record increase in foreign central bank holdings of U.S. government securities could help assuage market concern about the large increase in Treasury borrowing expected this quarter, some analysts report.

The Fed late yesterday said that its holdings of marketable securities for foreign and international accounts rose \$2.37 billion in the week ended July 5 to \$86.79 billion. The previous record rise was \$2.18 billion in the week ended March 1.

Over the last few months, marketable holdings have trended lower after reaching a peak of \$89.04 billion in mid-April. Dealers have been concerned about the prospects for foreign participation in the market during the upcoming period of heavy Treasury borrowing requirements. Very heavy foreign buying late last year and during the first quarter this year enabled the government markets to avert any serious setbacks during a period of heavy borrowing, they noted.

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Prices Up On NYSE; Trade Slow Dow Off 5.29 Points; BP Heads Active List

NEW YORK, July 7 (Reuters) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange advanced in slow trading today, helped by encouraging news that inflation did not accelerate in June.

Analysts were looking for more tightening in monetary policy because the long-term growth rate of the money supply is reportedly above the Federal Reserve's target. The Dow Jones industrial average rose 5.29 points to 812.46, and advances led declines 961 to 447. Volume fell to 23.47 million shares from yesterday's 24.99 million.

While overall volume was moderate, there were a number of very large block trades. British Petroleum headed the consolidated active list, adding 1/4 to 1 1/2 on turnover that included blocks of 110,000 and 100,000.

A 167,000-share block of Heublein traded at 25 1/2. The stock later moved to 26 and was unchanged on the day. Abbott Laboratories, in second place, picked up 1/4 to 32.

Upjohn also came in for busy dealing, adding 2 1/2 to 4 1/2. Johnson and Johnson rose 1 1/2 to 8 1/4.

Chrysler picked up 1/4 to 10 1/2. The Department of Transportation said it had found Chrysler's Omni and Horizon cars safe.

Alcoa slipped 1/4 to 40 1/2 after announcing price increases on some aluminum products. Reynolds Metals also announced an increase in some product prices. It added 1/4 to 28 1/2.

Colonial Stores gained 1 1/2 to 28 1/2. Its board rejected a bid by Cavenham's Grand Union unit to acquire Colonial's shares at \$30 each.

Leeds and Northrup lost 3/4 to 37 1/2 and General Signal 3/4 to 30. They agreed to merge on an exchange of stock.

Du Pont added 1 1/2 to 112 1/2. Polaroid 1 1/2 to 39 1/2 and IBM 2 1/2 to 260 1/2. Memorex lost 2 1/2 to 40 1/2.

Airbus Sets New Craft

PARIS, July 7 (Reuters) — Airbus Industrie, the European aircraft consortium, today announced the launching of a new, smaller 200-seat version of the A-300. Airbus known as the B-10.

The consortium said it was going ahead with construction of the aircraft for the time being without Britain, which built the wings of the earlier B-2 and B-4 (250-seat) versions of the wide-bodied plane.

With initial orders and options from U.S. and European airlines totaling 129, the consortium plans to deliver the first of the new airliners early in 1983. The new, \$26-million plane will be built by France's Aerospatiale, West Germany's Messerschmitt-Bölkow Blohm, the Dutch VFW-Fokker and Spain's Cesa.

Consortium officials said that "unless Britain makes up its mind very soon" to join the venture as a full partner, the B-10's wings will be designed and built by France and West Germany.

Airbus said today it planned to buy a first batch of four B-10s for delivery in 1983 with many more to follow. Lufthansa said yesterday it would purchase 10, with options on another 15. Swissair is to take six and Iberia of Spain is about to sign a contract for four.

Competing planes from Boeing and McDonnell-Douglas "aren't any longer under consideration," a Swissair spokesman said in Zurich. Eastern Airlines, the U.S. company which placed a \$778-million order for 23 Airbus of the earlier B-4 type, has options on 25 of the new planes. United Airlines, the largest commercial U.S. carrier, is negotiating the purchase of 25 B-10s for delivery by 1983 with an option on another 40.

Airbus also said it had additional orders for its regular larger craft. The company said Airways International converted options for two A-300s into firm orders.

Fukuda Will Meet Barre

TOKYO, July 7 (Reuters) — Japanese Premier Takeo Fukuda will meet French Prime Minister Raymond Barre in Paris on July 15 before going to Bonn for the summit conference of seven leading industrial democracies, the Foreign Ministry announced today.

Serving Client Objectives Morgan Swells Portfolios With a Buy-Sell Strategy

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP-DJ) — There were 253 trading days on the New York Stock Exchange last year. The trust and investment division of Morgan Guaranty Trust, managing more than \$17 billion of stock for clients, used 236 of those sessions to sell 741,680 shares of IBM, valued at \$202.9 million.

It is a fair bet that one Morgan portfolio manager would up selling IBM stock to another a good bit of the time for Morgan also spent 125 trading days last year buying 138,288 shares of IBM for \$37.1 million.

In fact, Morgan's activity on both the buy and sell side of the same stock was great enough last year that more than two dozen issues qualified for both the 100-largest purchases list and the 100-largest sales list of the bank. "It isn't uncommon for stocks to appear on both lists," says the division's annual report, out this week, "since securities may be bought to serve the investment objectives of certain clients at times when reasons unrelated to investment judgments — need for cash for taxes or other disbursements, for instance — make it advantageous for other accounts to sell them."

The report shows that total investment assets under the division's management dropped to \$24.24 billion on Dec. 31, 1977, from \$25.62 billion a year earlier. Common stocks accounted for \$17.3 billion, or 69.5 percent, at the end of 1977, down from \$18.83 billion, or 73.5 percent, a year earlier.

The decline was attributed to the market climate. "We've had a high level of stocks in our mix for some time and still have a maximum commitment to equities," says senior vice president Harry Barbee Jr. "We're concentrating more on cash-flow analysis and potential dividend payout in making selections."

Through much of last year, Morgan's strategy led to considerable switching of holdings in favor of small and medium companies and, for pension funds, foreign equities. Although most recently there has been a gradual return to some better-known growth stocks, diversification moves last year were not without effect on the bank's largest holdings.

Among its 15 largest holdings in dollar value, Morgan added to only one position — American Telephone — and sold more than \$500 million of the other 14 stocks. By contrast, the buying and selling over a broader section of holdings was almost in balance last year. Morgan's 100 largest purchases were made for \$2.16 billion while the 100 largest sales accounted for \$2.12 billion.

Other reports indicate Morgan continued to be a net seller, with in the top-15 holdings, of IBM, International Paper, Mobil, Procter & Gamble, Schlumberger and Sears in the first quarter but was a net buyer of American Home Products, American Telephone, Kodak, Exxon and General Motors.

Firm Farm Prices Seen In '79 Due to Early Frost

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP-DJ) — Contradicting an internationally known crop forecaster, believes that prices of agricultural commodities will continue firm into 1979. He bases his prediction partly on some meteorologists' expectation of an early frost this autumn. Such a development would reduce harvestable crops.

One such meteorologist, Nash Roberts, contends that frost may occur one to three weeks early this fall, adding to the problems of farmers whose plantings of corn, soybeans and cotton were delayed by bad weather last spring.

Mr. Leslie forecasts lower production of winter wheat and corn this year than in 1977 and about unchanged soybean production. Based on July 1 conditions, he believes farmers are headed toward a \$1.28-billion bushel harvest of winter wheat, down 2 percent from an Agriculture Department estimate a month earlier and 16-percent below the 1977 harvest. Winter wheat accounts for about three-quarters of all U.S.-grown wheat. He attributes some of the loss to a 1.5-percent cut in acreage planted and some to harvesting delays that increase chances of crop spoilage. Harvesting is running up to two weeks late in some key areas.

He estimates a forthcoming crop of nearly six billion bushels, down about 6 percent from 1977, and a soybean harvest of 1.72 billion bushels, about the same as last year despite a 9-percent increase in acreage planted this year.

In Chicago, some traders think his yield estimates of 27.5 bushels an acre for soybeans and 87.9 bushels an acre for corn are unexpectedly low. His estimates are closely watched by commodity traders even though some of them do not consider him as influential as he once was.

Based on weather and crop expectations, Mr. Leslie forecasts higher wheat, soybean and corn prices for the coming year. Taking the price of the nearest Chicago futures contract as his benchmark, he forecasts wheat prices in the season that began June 1 to range between \$3 and \$3.75 a bushel, compared with \$2.15 and \$3.34 in the previous crop year. He expects soybeans to range between \$6 and \$9 a bushel in the crop year that begins Sept. 1, up from \$5.07 to \$7.58 in 1977-78, and corn to range from \$2.35 to \$3 a bushel in the crop year starting Oct. 1, up from \$2 to \$2.72 a bushel in 1977-78. Cutsbacks in planting, partly due to govern-

ment crop-reduction programs, and Washington's grain-reserve program "will preclude any big decline in market prices," he notes.

Purchases of U.S. grain by the Soviet Union may drop in the coming year, Mr. Leslie says. Soviet weather appears to have improved so grain output there may total 210 million metric tons this year, compared with 195.5 million metric tons in 1977, he adds. He also expects Moscow to buy about eight million metric tons of corn in the year starting Oct. 1, compared with an expected 11 million metric tons in the current year.

Mr. Nash contends the tendency toward earlier and longer winters in the last two years will continue this year. He expects favorable summer growing conditions for cotton, corn and soybeans, but he projects that cold weather will develop earlier than in 1977, causing a 10-to-15 percent decline in output for these three key crops. Aggravating the situation, he says, was cold, wet weather this spring which delayed plantings, and is expected to delay harvest "unless the time that was lost this spring is made up in July and August."

Company Report

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars		
Roadway Express		
12 weeks ending 7/7		1977
Revenue	232.89	186.21
Profits	14.09	11.40
Per share	0.69	0.56
24 weeks ending 7/7		1977
Revenue	431.53	347.67
Profits	22.71	18.96
Per share	1.11	0.93

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Announcement CANADIAN CELLULOSE COMPANY, LIMITED



W. H. VAUGHAN

The appointment of W. H. Vaughan to the dual capacity as Vice President, Pulp Marketing and Managing Director of Canadian Cellulose International, S.A. of Brussels is announced by Donald N. Watson, President and Chief Executive Officer of Canadian Cellulose Company, Limited, Vancouver, Canada.

In his new capacity, Mr. Vaughan will be responsible for the Company's pulp marketing activities in Europe,

Handwritten label: **Handwritten: 1500**

Comeback Victory Over Evert at Wimbledon

Navratilova Wins Women's Singles

By Neil Andrus
WIMBLEDON, England, July 7 (AP) — Martina Navratilova, who left her parents and homeland three years ago in pursuit of freedom, won the women's singles title at Wimbledon today in a courageous three-set comeback victory over Chris Evert.

In a match filled with the same emotional drama that accompanied Virginia Wade's triumph during last year's centennial championships, the 21-year-old Navratilova rebounded from the loss of the first

set and deficits of 2-4 and 4-5 in the third for a 2-6, 6-4, 7-5 triumph. As a final backhand volley landed for a winner on the soft grass of the stately All England Lawn Tennis Club, Navratilova could hardly believe that she had won the crown that she said she had strived for as a schoolgirl in Czechoslovakia. She raised her arms triumphantly, put her hands to her face in awe, and shook her head in disbelief as tears welled in her eyes.

A woman of varying thoughts and moods, Navratilova's defection to the United States during the

United States or Czechoslovakia, Navratilova said. "It's more for Czechoslovakia. I always will be a Czech down in my heart. I hope the Czech people will be proud of me."

Difficult Tests

Navratilova, who dominated the women's indoor tour this year during the four-month absence of Evert, survived a series of interesting tests en route to her first international singles title. She was extended to three sets by Barbara Jordan in the third round, beat Tracy Austin, 6-2, 6-3, in the second and eliminated Evonne Coolidge, 2-6, 6-4, 6-4, in a tight semifinal on the Center Court that may have prepared her for today's drama.

Evert earned the equivalent of \$15,000 as a Wimbledon runnerup for the second time. But at another level, she may be reaching a significant crossroads in her competitive career.

"I realize if I want to be No. 1," she said, "I'm probably going to have to wait a while. The desire was there today, but the intensity was lacking."

Intensity flowed in the women's double's final where Wendy Turnbull and Kerry Reid played off two match points in a second-set tiebreaker and went on to defeat Mima Jausovec and Virginia Ruzici, 4-6, 9-8, 6-3. The second-set tiebreaker went 10-8 before the winners prevailed.

More competitive juices should flow tomorrow when Bjorn Borg faces Jimmy Connors in a rematch of their five-set men's singles final, which Borg won last year. A victory would put Borg in the record books with Fred Perry of Britain as the first player to win three consecutive men's singles crowns.

Reveille

The miss, or "whiff ball," as Navratilova later described it, seemed to wake her up even though she lost serve from deuce. After managing less than 50 percent of her first serves in the opening set, an important element in her attacking left-handed game, she improved to 64 percent over the last two sets. Navratilova also began paying more attention to the ball instead of allowing her emotions to slip-slide her shots off the court.

It was as if someone had put a magic wand in her hand, Navratilova would recall later. Suddenly, everything seemed fine.

This was not lost to Evert, who had been beaten by Navratilova, 6-4, 4-6, 9-7, in the final of a women's tournament at Eastbourne. Even when Evert broke at love for 4-2 in the final set with consecutive service return winners and a backhand cross-court placement, Navratilova did not panic, something she might have done several years ago.

Flood of Emotions

Navratilova, seeded second in the draw, collected the equivalent of \$32,000 for the victory, raising her earnings to more than \$285,000 for the year.

But as she kissed the silver gilt salver and held it aloft before the Duchess of Kent and the capacity crowd of 14,000, the money was as secondary as Wade's achievement last year, with spectators chanting "For she's a jolly good fellow."

"I feel like there's so many emotions I don't know what to feel first," she said.

Some spectators had been there before. In 1954, another self-exiled tennis player from Czechoslovakia, Jaroslav Drobný, won the men's singles title at Wimbledon over Ken Rosewall in a dramatic four-set final. Drobný lived for a time in Egypt and is now a British subject.

Asked after the match whether the title represented a victory for



Martina Navratilova raises women's singles trophy after she defeated Chris Evert, 2-6, 6-4, 7-5, in final at Wimbledon.

Flyers Take McCammon From Minors to Be Coach

PHILADELPHIA, July 7 (AP) — Bob McCammon, who made a splash in minor league hockey, was named coach of the Philadelphia Flyers yesterday. He promised an aggressive team on the ice and a harmonious one off.

"That's how a hockey team can win a championship, and we've got to come back to that," said the 37-year-old Canadian born ex-defensive man who never played in the National Hockey League. "And when I say aggressive, I mean strong body-checking, not violence."

McCammon, who last season led the Flyers' Maine Mariners farm club to the Calder Cup title in his first year in the American Hockey League, was picked from the minors to succeed Fred Shero.

Salary Unknown
"I'm very excited about the opportunity," said McCammon, who confirmed the rumors about his appointment to a two-year contract that doubled his undisclosed salary.

"Hockey keeps you very humble," he said. "Coaching is like playing. You have to have the opportunity to prove yourself."

"I wouldn't like to go out on a limb, but we are going to do what we have to, and get whom we have to, to win."

Shero, who coached the Flyers to two Stanley Cup championships in seven years, left Philadelphia to become general manager and coach of the New York Rangers.

Hinault Wins Tour Stage
ST. FOY-LA-GRANDE, France, July 7 (Reuters) — Bernard Hinault won the eighth stage of the Tour de France cycling race today in a punishing 59.3-kilometer run through the Bordeaux wine country. He had a 39-second advantage over Joseph Bruyere, who took the yellow overall leader's jersey.

New Deal for NBA Nets Reported
RUTHERFORD, N.J., July 7 (AP) — The Roy Boe-New Jersey Nets saga may be coming to an end.

The financially beleaguered Boe has been trying to sell the National Basketball Association club, and a group of new buyers surfaced yesterday. The group, headed by Joseph Taub of Tenafly and former Madison Square Garden president Alan Cohen, are the latest to state their interest in purchasing the club.

The NBA has given Boe a July 28 deadline to straighten out the Nets' tangled financial situation, which reportedly includes debts of more than \$7 million. That is the same date the NHL has given Boe to resolve the Islanders' problems.

"We're trying to work things out," Taub said, in regard to the Nets' financial problems. "The figures you hear are fairly accurate."

Robert Carlson, the Nets' lawyer who is also a partner in the team, admitted that Cohen has been working on the deal for two months with David Stern, the lawyer for the NBA. He added that deals with other prospective buyers—including Arthur Imperatore, who is trying to buy the NHL Colorado Rockies and move them to the Meadowlands; former Spirits of St. Louis owner Ozzie Silna and investment specialist Robert Ernstoff—had fallen through.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7 (AP) — Flyers general manager Keith Allen, who was Philadelphia's first coach when it came into the NHL in 1967, said that McCammon was chosen over Shero's two assistants, Pat Quinn and Terry Crisp, because he had five years bench experience "and did an unbelievable job in Maine."

Allen said: "It was the first time an expansion team has ever gone all the way in its first season to an established league," and for that reason McCammon was named AHL coach of the year.

"He is an innovative coach, and he knows how to work with young players whom we are bringing up this year," Allen said. "Taking a guy with bench experience is the wise and prudent thing to do."

Though disappointed, Quinn and Crisp said that they hoped to keep their jobs, and would discuss their situation with McCammon.

Crisp said: "The nice part is even being considered for the job. I like coaching, but I've been at it only a year and I've got a lot to learn."

Quinn said: "The Flyers are a first-class organization and I'd like to stay on."

"Keith spoke very highly of them and I don't anticipate any problems. I'd like to keep them," McCammon said.

McCammon spent most of his playing career with the Port Huron Flags of the International Hockey League, scoring 146 goals and 410 assists in 10 years. Before that he played for Fort William, North Bay and Hull-Ottawa.

He coached Port Huron for four years, finishing second in 1976, before going to Maine last season.

In 388 games, McCammon-coached teams won 170, lost 184 and tied 34.

"I don't think the pressure in the NHL is going to bother me," he said. "I had plenty in the minor leagues."

Transactions

BASEBALL

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS — Outlined George Frazier, pitcher, to Springfield of the American Association.

FOOTBALL

CINCINNATI BENGALS — Signed Mike Wilson, guard, and placed him on reserve status.

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS — Signed Steve Daniel and Jim Ertz, linebackers; Randy Stiller and Russell Williamson, linebackers; Larry Bellomy, defensive end; and Bob Schreiner, center. Acquired Ben Lutzers, guard, on waivers from the Baltimore Colts.

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS — Traded Jim O'Brien, defensive end, to the Tampa Bay Buccaneers for an undrafted draft choice.

SEATTLE SEAHAWKS — Signed Bob Jurek, defensive back; and Ron Gremmer, tackle, to a series of contracts extending through 1981.

SEATTLE SEAHAWKS — Signed John Morris, safety; and Rob Stewart, wide receiver, to a series of contracts extending through 1981.

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PEOPLE: *Female Walter Raleigh
Protects Princely Shoes*

From Paris to Peking With Perelman

A black and white cartoon illustration of a man with a large nose, glasses, and a mustache, wearing a striped shirt and patterned pants. He is sitting in a chair, holding a glass of wine in his right hand, and a snake is coiled around his left leg.

"In case I am pursued by brigands," he gallantly says, "I intend to throw portions of this lady to impede them as I burtle on."

In Charlotte, N.C., Bobby Baker, 50, who parlayed a U.S. Senate page's job into a personal fortune before being imprisoned on numerous federal charges, is planning a new business. Baker said that he

Hirschfeld drawing from book jacket

New York. "I think I took jelly sandwiches in waxed paper that my mother had prepared and I imagine as we passed Fall River my eyes sparkled because the Lizzie Borden legend was still alive." Mr. Perelman still has a sneaking fondness for that youthful ax killer. "Aug. 4, 1892. The hottest day of the year. Aug. 4 is always the hottest day of the year. And they sat down to a breakfast of warmed-over mul-

First Long Trip

Mr. Perelman's first long trip was as a tot from his native Providence, R.I., all the way to

"We understand that people need homes," he said. "We don't want to stand in the way of progress." He asked, however, that planning and research be conducted to avoid burial grounds.

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